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Mixed Bag Of U.S. Aid to Russia Is Set For Review

\$1 Billion-Plus Effort, Despite Good Intentions, Is Frequently Off Track

By Fred Hiatt
and Daniel Sotherland
Washington Post Service

Three years into an ambitious U.S. aid program to Russia, American money has had a major impact when it has gone to the grass roots: whether helping to train budding entrepreneurs or to buy computer equipment for the blind.

But many attempts at large-scale assistance have been less successful, with millions of dollars going to line the pockets of U.S. consultants or to support Soviet-era bureaucracies resistant to change.

The examples, on both sides, are striking.

With a boost from U.S. financial aid, a network of independent television stations

The U.S. program for destroying Soviet nuclear arms is off to a slow start. Page 5.

— responsive to local viewers and insulated from government pressure — is taking shape across Russia.

In recent weeks, as the Kremlin strengthened the media to support its war in Chechnya, those stations formed a bulwark against a return to one-sided, totalitarian news.

But U.S. aid also provided \$610,000 to a California company working, to Russian reformers' dismay, with one of Moscow's most hidebound bureaucracies dealing with land reform. Instead of promoting change, these Russian bureaucrats won free trips to the United States, with a side jaunt to Disneyland.

The new Republican majority in the U.S. Congress, suspicious of foreign aid and eager to reduce spending, has promised increased scrutiny of the American aid program — especially in light of Moscow's brutal military operation in Chechnya and some signs that Russia may be backsliding on political and economic reform.

Many experts say some aid, especially to nongovernmental organizations in Russia's far-flung regions, will be more vital, not less, if the Kremlin slips into old an-

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Residents of Dresden at a memorial service on Sunday holding crosses with the names of cities heavily damaged by bombing during World War II.

Israel Moves With PLO to Stage Voting In West Bank

Clinton Steps In to Save Peace Process, Pledging To Seek New Incentives

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, despite their disagreements over open borders and threats of terrorism, promised Sunday to negotiate steps "promptly" to prepare for Palestinian elections in the West Bank.

The agreement to step up their efforts to redeploy Israeli troops and prepare for elections was announced by Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher after a meeting of foreign ministers from the region attended by President Bill Clinton.

No details were provided on how the two parties would overcome their recent conflict over the closing of the Israeli border to Palestinian day laborers and demands by Israel that the PLO crack down on Islamic militants.

Still, a statement from Mr. Christopher suggested that, despite these differences, talks would resume on how to carry out a broader interim agreement on further pullback of Israeli troops within the West Bank to prepare for self-rule by Palestinians.

"Both sides reaffirmed their commitment to negotiate promptly all aspects of the interim agreement, including transfer of authority and redeployment in the rest of the West Bank, and elections, in accordance with the Declaration of Principles" by Israel and the PLO in 1993, the State Department said.

Both sides, the statement said, "expressed their determination that there can be no turning back and that they must find ways to overcome the challenges ahead."

Yasser Arafat's Palestinian Authority is committed to preempting terror, punishing those responsible and denying those who plan and carry out terror or violence; any safe haven," the statement said, in a bow to Israeli demands.

It also recognized PLO demands by stating that both sides recognized that curbing terrorism would enhance the conditions for "a normalized economic life" and "the free movements of people."

Mr. Clinton said Sunday that the cause of peace in the Middle East had reached "a critical moment" and that the United States was prepared to move quickly to help bring economic development to the West Bank and Gaza.

"We are not going to let the peace process collapse," he said.

Mr. Clinton sought to restore trust and cooperation to the Middle East peace process as he met with senior diplomats from Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the PLO.

Before the afternoon talks, the president said he was willing to ask Congress to approve duty-free treatment of goods from special industrial zones on the West Bank and Gaza, if Israel and the Palestinians agreed to create the zones.

"We are at a critical moment in the peace process," Mr. Clinton said. "I am absolutely convinced we have to move as quickly as we can to show there are economic benefits from peace."

"We cannot allow the rise of terror again to threaten this peace," he added.

The one-day session at the Blair House annex to the White House came at a juncture in the Israeli-Palestinian rapprochement. As Israel's border closing order entered its fourth week, Israel announced the restrictions would be extended at least another seven days.

Palestinians see the border closing as an affront to tens of thousands of workers from the occupied territories who make their living each day in Israel.

For its part, Israel has demanded that the PLO crack down on extremists to halt the terrorist bombings that have claimed scores of Israeli lives in recent months and damaged domestic political support for the peace efforts of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Clinton was joined at the talks by Vice President Al Gore; Mr. Christopher; Nabil Shaath, a senior PLO negotiator; and Foreign Ministers Shimon Peres of Israel, Azm Moussa of Egypt and Abdel Karim Kabariti of Jordan. The deputy foreign minister of Russia, Viktor Posuvayev, also attended.

Islam's Edicts: Clerics Wield A Powerful Tool

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — The Earth is flat. Whoever claims it is round is an atheist deserving of punishment.

That is a well-known religious edict, or *fatwa*, issued two years ago by Sheikh Abdellaziz ibn Baz, the supreme religious authority of Saudi Arabia. The blind theologian's status gives his *fatwas* great weight, though his opinions have often raised eyebrows or embarrassed worldly Saudis.

Once considered a minor, almost marginal, aspect of Islamic religious practice, *fatwas* are no longer seen as humorous or harmless.

Another Muslim fundamentalist theologian, Sheikh Omar Abd el-Rahman of Egypt, on trial in New York for plotting to blow up the Lincoln and Holland tunnels and other targets, is said to have issued a *fatwa* authorizing five Islamic militants to assassinate President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in October 1981.

There is, of course, the *fatwa* issued in 1989 by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran calling for the death of Salman Rushdie. The author's novel "The Satanic Verses" was regarded by Ayatollah Khomeini as a sacrilegious ridiculing of Prophet Mohammed.

Mr. Rushdie has lived under police protection ever since. But Iran, too, paid a fatwa.

See ISLAM, Page 7



ON GUARD — A Mayan girl standing near a Mexican soldier in San Cristobal de las Casas in the southern state of Chiapas, where the army is advancing against Zapatista rebels who have led a peasant revolt for 13 months. Page 3.

to be ready to use it, and I don't think I can do that."

But as he and a lot of other police officers here reluctantly acknowledge, the growing violence and a changing criminal culture are pushing the police to rethink their 166-year-old policy of policing without guns.

Last summer, for the first time ever, a handful of London patrol officers began wearing sidearms, and the number of armed response vehicles on the streets was more than doubled, from 5 to 12.

"The day will eventually come, I suppose, when most officers will be carrying arms," said Inspector David Davenport, who supervises patrols in the West End.

"But when it does, I don't think any of us will be very happy about it."

The trouble with drugs, guns and violence in Britain is nowhere near the scale it is in the United States. In London, for example, firearms were involved in fewer than 2 percent of all assault cases last year.

Still, assaults on police officers in London jumped 15 percent last year, to nearly 4,000.

Whereas the police in the United States and on the Continent routinely carry sidearms, only about 2,500 officers among Scotland Yard's 27,000 are authorized to use firearms, and most of those are members of special squads involved in anti-

See BOBBIES, Page 7

Guns, Violence and Crime: A Hero in Los Angeles, Loathing in London

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — William Masters had often rehearsed the moment in his

head when, on one of his late-night walks, he would pull out his 9-millimeter pistol, level it at a criminal and shout, "Freeze!"

It was his duty as a citizen, he said in an interview last week, to be armed, trained and ready to defend the victims of crime.

It happened a little differently the week before last. Beneath an overpass of the Hollywood Freeway at 1 A.M., Mr. Masters confronted two young men who were spraying graffiti, argued with them and shot them, killing one, 18-year-old Cesar Ace.

The police accepted his assertion that the men had threatened him with a screwdriver and tried to rob him, and he was released from custody without being charged. Instantly, Mr. Masters became

the latest celebrity in Los Angeles, a vigilante hero to many people, the toast of talk shows and letters to the editor.

"William, you're not a hero to me, you're a saint," said Guy in Palmdale, a caller to an KFI-AM radio show.

Another caller, Diane in the Van Nuys district, said, "I don't care if he's Looney Toons or what, but we need more guys like him around."

Since the shooting on Jan. 31 in the Sun Valley neighborhood in the San Fernando Valley, Mr. Masters, 35, who works as a movie extra, has fed these sentiments with pointed comments that express the kinds

See VIGILANTE, Page 7

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — Constable Damien Finch says he does not want to carry a gun. After all, in the nine years he has patrolled London's sometimes mean streets, he can recall only four times when he has had to draw his nightstick to defend himself.

"If I wore a gun, I know I'd be worried about losing it in a fight," said Mr. Finch, one of 24,000 uniformed patrol officers and detectives who, armed with nothing more lethal than a truncheon, keep the peace in this metropolis of 7 million people. "Besides, if you carry a gun, you have

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France	950 CFA	E.P. 5000 Réunion... 11.20 FF
Greece	350 Dr.	Senegal... 950 CFA
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey... 225 PTAS
Jordan	U.S. 1 J.D.	Tunisia... 1,000 Din
Lebanon	U.S. 1.50	T.L. 45,000
		U.S.A. 8.50 Dfr.
		U.S. Mil. (Eur.)... \$1.10

Russia Ignores Uranium Case

Czech Requests for Help Are Met With Silence

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

PRAGUE — An investigation of the biggest seizure to date of smuggled, highly enriched uranium is running into problems because policemen in Russia and other former Soviet countries have declined to assist Czech investigators, Czech and Western sources say.

The seizure on Dec. 14 in Prague of six pounds of highly enriched uranium-235 was termed the most important so far in the fight against the smuggling of such goods because an analysis of the uranium indicated it could be used to make a nuclear bomb.

The analysis determined that the uranium was 87.7 percent enriched, less than the 93 percent generally used in nuclear weapons but potent enough to produce a warhead if 30 to 60 pounds of it was obtained, Czech and Western officials have said.

Acting on a tip, the police found two canisters of granulated Uranium-235 inside a Czech-licensed car on Dec. 14. The three men in the car — a Russian, a Belarusian and a Czech nuclear scientist, whom the police identified as the car's owner — have been charged with illegal possession of radioactive material.

Investigations of cases like these are important, Western officials say, because in many instances the smuggled radioactive material could be produced in one place but stolen or purchased elsewhere. A chemical analysis aids in identifying where it was produced — by ferreting out a radioactive "fingerprint" and linking it to a certain type of nuclear installation — but after that, the police must fill in blanks.

Jiri Markovic and Jan Rathausky, both senior investigators and both former party members, are running the investigation.

Chechen General Backs Peace Talks

Agence France-Presse

SHALI, Russia — The military commander of Chechen secessionist rebels, General Aslan Maskhadov, gave his hacking here Sunday to talks with Russia for a cease-fire in the Chechnya conflict proposed by neighboring Ingushetia.

General Maskhadov said the Chechen military command was ready for negotiations with the Russians on a cease-fire and an exchange of prisoners, as proposed by the Ingush vice president, Boris Agapov.

Chechnya claimed, meanwhile, that its forces blew up a former Soviet missile launching site controlled by Russian forces and inflicted heavy casualties.

Information Minister Movladi Udgov told

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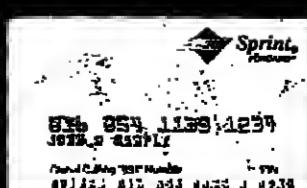
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Antigua (electronic phones)	40	Czech Republic + 420	001-007-182	Israel +	177-102-227	Norway +	800-19877	Thailand +	080-199-12-077	Thailand +	080-199-12-077
Antigua (pay phones)	1-800-366-4662	Denmark +	900-1-0877	Italy +	1-800-25-8000	Panama +	115	Tunisia +	080-200-1-077	Tunisia +	080-200-1-077
Argentina	00-1-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic +	1-800-731-707	Japan (DC) +	001-000-000-000	Peru +	196	U.S. Virgin Islands +	1-800-877-8000	U.S. Virgin Islands +	1-800-877-8000
Armenia	6-10	Ecuador +	171	Japan (PC) +	001-000-000-000	Philippines (PHL) (continents only)	102-01	U.S.A. +	1-800-877-8000	U.S.A. +	1-800-877-8000
Australia (phones) +	1-800-331-110	Egypt (phones) +	00-47-77	Japan (PC) (other) +	001-000-000-000	Portugal +	103-611	United Arab Emirates +	8-100-13	United Arab Emirates +	8-100-13
Australia (Telecom) +	1-800-381-277	Latvia (phones) +	02-264-4777	Korea (South) +	0090-12	Philippines (PHL) (PHL)	105-16	United Kingdom (UK) +	800-131	United Kingdom (UK) +	800-131
Austria +	022-903-014	Lithuania (phones) +	101	Korea (South) +	0097-13	Portugal +	00704-800-115	United States (USA) +	080-131	United States (USA) +	080-131
Bahrain	1-800-389-2111	Macedonia +	004-890-100-100-1	Fiji Islands	0093-0-0284	Puerto Rico ~	1-800-877-5000	Venezuela (VZL) +	080-131	Venezuela (VZL) +	080-131
Bulgaria	800-777	Moldova +	199-0087	Finland +	00803-0-0284	Romania + 88	01-800-0377	West Bank (West Bank)	080-131	West Bank (West Bank)	080-131
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THE AMERICAS

White House, Backing Foster, Says He Is 'Mainstream'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The White House chief of staff, Leon Panetta, said Sunday that President Bill Clinton remained enthusiastically and wholeheartedly behind his nominee for surgeon-general.

The White House came under new pressure over the weekend after the disclosure that the nominee, Dr. Henry Foster, had performed hysterectomies on severely mentally retarded women for sterilization and "hygiene" reasons in the 1970s.

But Mr. Panetta said in a television interview that Mr. Clinton had no intention of abandoning Dr. Foster, despite criticism in Congress over the changing account of his abortion record.

"So, the president enthusiastically and wholeheartedly supports Dr. Henry Foster?" Mr. Panetta was asked.

"That's correct, and we will fight for his nomination," Mr. Panetta replied.

Dr. Foster, 61, an obstetrician and gynecologist, was nominated by Mr. Clinton on Feb. 2 to be the nation's top health and medical officer. Dr. Foster said at first that he had performed

"fewer than a dozen" abortions during his 38-year medical career.

Last week, however, he corrected his record to say that he had performed 39 abortions and supervised a drug study in which 55 pregnancies were terminated.

The disclosure of the additional abortions — and the fact that he had not disclosed them initially — irked Republican and Democratic senators and threw into doubt whether Dr. Foster could win Senate confirmation to the post.

On Saturday, White House officials distributed more than 50 articles and speeches written or co-written by Dr. Foster and offered explanations of segments officials said might be controversial. The articles were also delivered to members of the Senate.

An article defending removal of healthy uterus, published in 1976 in the Southern Medical Journal, was flagged by the White House as potentially the most controversial.

In it, Dr. Foster wrote: "Recently, I have begun to use hysterectomy in patients with severe mental retardation," either to sterilize them or to eliminate menstrual periods.

White House officials said Dr. Foster's performance of the surgery in these circumstances was at that time in the "mainstream of medicine."

John Podesta, the White House official in charge of managing the nomination, said Dr. Foster's "anti-choice opponents" might try to comb through his writings and distort his record. "Any fair review of his practice, academic work and writings show Dr. Foster to be well within the mainstream of the American medical community, and he has put particular emphasis on helping women with high-risk pregnancies have their babies," Mr. Podesta said.

Mr. Panetta said Sunday that performing hysterectomies on mentally retarded women was an accepted form of treatment at the time the article appeared. Since then, however, medical practice has changed to favor other forms of treatment, including medication, and "Dr. Foster's views have changed as well," Mr. Panetta said.

Over all, Dr. Foster's writings concentrate on several types of high-risk pregnancies, on access to medical care by disadvantaged patients, and — more recently — on health care reform. Some articles discuss family planning, and one, which

cites fears of African-Americans that family planning can be genocidal, argues for family planning in the black community.

The 1976 article on hysterectomy lists "established" reasons for removing a normal uterus and "relative indications," or reasons that could be acceptable. Among the relative indications, Dr. Foster listed sterilization and mental retardation as possible reasons for hysterectomy. He wrote that the procedure could be used to sterilize a mentally retarded woman or to eliminate her menstrual periods, "which is of significant hygienic benefit in these severely handicapped individuals."

The article lists 485 hysterectomies performed from 1963 to 1973 at the John Andrew Memorial Hospital in Tuskegee, Alabama, with which Dr. Foster was affiliated before moving to McHenry Medical College in Nashville. White House officials said Dr. Foster performed "a small number" of hysterectomies on mentally retarded women. A graph in the study indicates that no more than four were done at the hospital for that purpose during the decade cited.

(Reuters, WP)

Rebels in Chiapas Withdraw to Jungle Mexican Army Advances, Retaking 11 Zapatista Towns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico — Rebel fighters withdrew into the jungle on Sunday as the Mexican Army continued its advance and fortified its positions in 11 towns that had been strongholds of the Zapatista National Liberation Army.

Thirty helicopters, 3 combat airplanes, 30 light tanks and 32 armored cars were deployed to the rebel territory in the southern state of Chiapas, a spokesman for Mexico's National Defense Secretariat said.

The authorities confirmed the first army casualty, a colonel who was apparently gunned down in an ambush.

Pilots who flew over the region on Saturday said they had seen troops advancing northward from a staging area at the former neutral zone of Guadalupe Tepeyac.

They also saw what appeared to be rebels heading farther in, toward rugged mountains and unsettled rain forest.

President Ramiro de León Cárpio of Guatemala announced Saturday night that he had ordered his country's troops on alert "so that there is no crossing" of Guatemala's borders by the Mexican rebels.

In remarks broadcast by Mexico's Radio Red network, he said Guatemala's army was cooperating with the Mexican government.

The whereabouts of the rebel leader, Subcommander Marcos — who was branded a wanted man along with four other rebel leaders last week — were still unknown.

The Mexican president, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, issued arrest warrants for the

five Zapatista leaders last week, citing the discovery of an arms cache and plans for rebel violence.

In a reversal of public sympathy, opinion polls published in Mexico City indicated broad popular support for the government crackdown.

The Zapatistas enjoyed public sympathy 13 months ago, when they took over several towns, demanding better living conditions and rights for Indians.

Mexicans in small villages at the edge of what has been rebel territory, however, said they did not believe the government's actions would deter the rebels.

"This will go on," said Lalo Velasco, 33, the head of a 30-family, quasi-communal farm in Nueva Potosí, within sight of the Guatemalan border.

He said that if the army came after them, the rebels would be ready.

"They are willing to die," he said.

Rebel attacks last year compelled many villagers to flee. But many here have decided to stay.

Mr. Zedillo pledged that civilians would have nothing to fear from the army and vowed to continue the operation strictly according to the law.

He insisted that the new policy was neither authoritarian nor harsh, but that it was a constitutional necessity to neutralize a threat to national security.

The offensive is a complete turnaround from the government's previous strategy of trying to pressure the rebels to negotiate by pumping money into the long-neglected state of Chiapas.

(AP, LAT)



An officer directing traffic Sunday as a motorcade including a bus with the jurors toured sites in the Simpson case. (Kim Kello/Rex)

Jurors Tour Sites in Simpson Murder Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Under heavy security, O.J. Simpson and the jury went on a field trip Sunday to tour some of the sites linked to the murders of his former wife and her friend.

Judge Lance A. Ito set the stage by convening a weekend court session and leading a motorcade flanked by police officers on motorcycles bound for Brentwood, an exclusive enclave where the murders occurred.

The tour included the mansion where Mr. Simpson lived, the Italian restaurant where Nicole Brown Simpson ate her last meal and where Ronald L. Goldman waited tables, and the town house where the two were stabbed to death on June 12.

Bowing to the last-minute demands of his former wife's family, Mr. Simpson gave up his right to look closely at the scene of the double murder, choosing instead to tour a car while jurors toured the walkway where the bodies were found and the interior of the condominium.

The tour was conducted by the police.

The police have reported finding Mr. Simpson's blood there, as well as a bloody glove and a knit hat.

The tour also included a stop at Mr. Simpson's home, about two miles away.

(Reuters, AP)

Jurors were escorted in groups of four in and around Mrs. Simpson's condominium. They took notes of their observations where the bodies of Mrs. Simpson and Mr. Goldman were found.

Security was tight. Streets were barricaded; airspace was restricted to keep news helicopters at a distance, and some residents were escorted by police officers to their homes.

The tour came during the prosecution's presentation of evidence against Mr. Simpson. It was intended to give jurors a firsthand look at locations that have or will come up in the trial.

The first stop was Mr. Goldman's apartment, where the bus stopped for about two minutes. The jurors did not get out.

The caravan then traveled past the Mezcalina restaurant. Then it was on to Mrs. Simpson's condominium.

The police have reported finding Mr. Simpson's blood there, as well as a bloody glove and a knit hat.

The tour also included a stop at Mr. Simpson's home, about two miles away.

(Reuters, AP)

To Zedillo, Uprising Is 'Cancer' Mexico Chief Determined to Excise the RebelsBy Tim Golden
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — While former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari was still celebrating the election of his handicapped successor last summer, he liked to tell visitors that the peasant uprising he faced in the southern state of Chiapas would not be so serious a problem for Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León.

With the political appeal of the rebels fading since the first months after their uprising against the government on Jan. 1, 1994, the next president would be able to take his time in dealing with them, people who spoke with Mr. Salinas said he had told them.

But Mr. Zedillo never saw Chiapas quite the same way. After his victory, he ordered his political strategists to look harder at the problem. In the weeks before he took office, he sent half a dozen secret messages to leaders of the rebel Zapatista National Liberation Army, pleading with them for new talks.

At the height of the country's economic crisis last month, he sent his interior minister to the government's first formal dialogue with the rebels in almost a year.

"I think that he sees Chiapas like a cancer," an official of Mr. Zedillo's campaign said after the election, referring to the uprising. "Either you treat it, or it will eat you."

By Saturday, it was clear that what Mr. Zedillo announced Thursday night as a military-backed police operation to arrest some Zapatista leaders had turned into the occupation of rebel territory by thousands of government troops.

There were still no reports of any serious fighting. And with the capture of three of six people whom Mr. Zedillo identified as key rebel figures, some government officials said they were well on their way to dismantling the command structure of the Zapatista movement.

Meanwhile, Mr. Zedillo's administration has ground away at remaining public images of the Zapatistas as an indigenous, not particularly militaristic and

politically moderate force.

In briefings, statements and "internal" government documents leaked to the press, it has described the Zapatista leadership as a core of violent zealots who want to do damage to society.

The government also appeared to be headed into battle with the Roman Catholic bishop from Chiapas, Samuel Ruiz García, who has been the chief mediator in its on-and-off talks with the Zapatistas.

According to court testimony from two suspected rebels, the bishop had long been aware of the rebel movement and had tried for months to dissuade Subcommander Marcos from carrying out the uprising, but said nothing when the rebels went ahead.

Mr. Salinas and Mr. Zedillo did agree on some things about Chiapas, said an official who has worked for both: that the Zapatistas seemed to loom steadily larger.

Less than a month after what government officials called

fashionably postmodern revolution, the government also agreed to negotiate with the Zapatistas as a core of violent zealots who want to do damage to society.

AMERICAN TOPICS**8 Billion Hearts Ready For Brief Day of Glory**

With St. Valentine's Day at hand, conversation hearts, stamped out of sugar, are everywhere: in supermarkets, drugstores, classrooms and offices.

The biggest maker is New England Confectionery Co., better known as Necco, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The New York Times reports.

It stamps out 8 billion conversation hearts a year. Year after year, the same hearts, white, yellow, orange, purple and pink, with sayings like Be True, My Man, Honey Bun, I'll Wait.

The hearts have been around since 1902. Some sayings are phased out as past.

"Dig Me" is making its last appearance this year. Long gone is Solid, which was jive talk back in the 1940s for being with it.

Rarely are new slogans introduced, although Cool and URA 10 are fairly recent.

Tooling up for a new slogan costs \$800,000.

Prosecutors allege that Mr. Simpson returned home after committing the murders, dripping blood along the driveway and dropping the knife to the glove found at the murder scene behind a guest house.

During a brief-morning court session, lawyers made last-minute arguments about the trip's details.

Jurors were not allowed to ask questions or touch anything. Signs posted at certain points explained the relevance of what they saw.

Deputy District Attorney Cheri Lewis wanted to make sure jurors would not be allowed to linger in Mr. Simpson's trophy room, which prosecutors contend is "highly prejudicial."

"It is a shrine to the defendant," Miss Lewis said. "It does have obvious appeal to sympathy and pity for the defendant."

The judge said he would have jurors simply pass through that room, and he also said a sheet would be thrown over a life-size statue of Mr. Simpson in a football uniform.

(Reuters, AP)

most of which were equipped with hidden cameras. They face up to 63 months in prison if convicted of "unauthorized use of an access device."

Why are snowshoes, usually 12 to 14 inches (about 33 centimeters) wide, shaped like tennis rackets? Because, explains The Washington Post's "Why Things Are" column, if they were round, they would have to be much wider, perhaps 20 inches, to support your weight — so wide that you would have to walk with your legs spread far apart. With the tennis racket shape, the tapered end of one shoe moves up to the wide end of the other shoe. "They fit around one another," The Post says, "like a ying-yang symbol."

A 200-pound (90-kilogram) tiger named Shawana wandered away from a traveling circus in Hugo, Oklahoma, and was captured only 10 days later. While she was at large, children went to school

under escort, and hundreds of pounds of raw meat were scattered around so she wouldn't get hungry. But Shawana, born two years ago in captivity, stayed away from town. A helicopter pilot spotted her curled up just inside a forest park. Circus handlers shot her with a tranquilizer and brought her back. "She actually acted almost relieved" when captured, said the circus manager, James Juddkins.

Talk about a boma. The owner of a Toledo, Ohio, machine shop made good on a promise he made 20 years ago by giving \$1 million of his \$6.9 million lottery jackpot to an employee. "We both said if one wins more than \$8 million, we'd share," Bill Martin said. "I've won, so I did it."

He said he lowered the \$8 million threshold because of inflation. Both the boss, 55, and Jim Hart, 45, the lucky employee, plan to continue working.

International Herald Tribune

Away From Politics

• The Rutgers University board of governors has unanimously reaffirmed its support for the university's president, Francis L. Lawrence, defying escalating student demands for his removal over remarks in which he appeared to link intelligence to heredity.

• Robberies of Los Angeles mail carriers have soared, prompting the postal authorities to take drastic security measures and plead with residents to keep a "watchful eye" on their neighborhood carriers. Fully half of the 294 robberies of carriers or postal facilities in the nation last year occurred in the six-county Greater Los Angeles region.

• Discovery's astronauts returned home in triumph after an eight-day flight that featured a rendezvous with the Russian space station. Commander James Wetherbee landed the shuttle at Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral.

(AP)

Leonard Silk, Leading Economics Journalist, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Leonard S. Silk, a columnist and editorial writer for The New York Times and Business Week, who set a standard for a generation of journalists as a pioneer in making complex economic issues understandable to general readers, died Friday at his home in Montclair, New Jersey. He was 76.

The cause of death was liver cancer. The disease struck last summer, two years after Mr. Silk wrote his last Economic Scene column for The Times.

Mr. Silk was a rarity in journalism: a reporter with a doctorate in economics, who taught the subject at a college level and worked in government before

becoming a full-time journalist. He started at Business Week in 1954, and moved to The Times in 1970. Departing from the dense coverage of markets and statistics that characterized economic reporting in the 1950s, he found ways to describe, in simple prose, the economic forces shaping his readers' lives.

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ASIA

Timely Boost for India's Chief Record Turnout of Women in State Vote



Indian women lining up to vote on Sunday in Bombay.

BOMBAY — Women turned out to vote in record numbers Sunday in the second round of elections in Maharashtra, India's most industrialized state, and it appeared that the trend could help the governing Congress (I) Party.

"There are more women voters this time than in any previous election," a Congress Party worker said. "It's going to certainly benefit us."

The state government deployed thousands of paramilitary troops in Bombay and elsewhere to ensure peaceful polling, and temporarily detained nearly 25,000 potential troublemakers.

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's party is facing a strong rightist Hindu alliance of the regional Shiv Sena and the nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party.

The elections in Maharashtra are considered crucial for Mr. Rao's party, which suffered a major setback in an earlier round of state elections in November.

In Sunday's final round of polling, about 27 million people were eligible to vote in 139 constituencies, 34 of them in Bombay, the country's commercial capital.

Bombay was the scene of Hindu-Muslim riots in late 1992 and early 1993, followed by bomb blasts in March that same year. Nearly 10 percent of its 13 million population is Muslim.

The large women's turnout might actually reflect a late surge in voter support for the

Congress Party, which is led in Maharashtra by state Chief Minister Sharad Pawar, the Indian Express newspaper said Sunday.

"The unexpected turnout of women was due to the massive awareness campaign launched by the Sharad Pawar government," the newspaper said.

Mr. Pawar announced steps in June to give women greater equality, including equal ownership of property, a move Congress Party workers said had hit the right chord among women voters.

Mr. Pawar's government had earlier reserved 30 percent of seats in municipal corporations and local district councils for women.

"We have introduced a policy for women mainly to empower them," Mr. Pawar said. "We are framing new laws to give women a right to property."

Polls predicted that the Shiv Sena-Bharatiya Janata alliance would emerge as the biggest group in the 288-member state assembly, with the Congress Party taking no more than 70 seats.

Success in the state poll, one of a series of assembly elections that began in November and ends in mid-March, is vital for Mr. Rao's government, rocked recently by the resignation of Arjun Singh, minister for development of human resources.

Mr. Singh, who has since been expelled from the party, blamed Mr. Rao for reversals in the November voting.

North Korea Plans Party For Leader

Reuters

SEOUL — North Korea prepared on Sunday to throw a birthday party for its leader, Kim Jong Il, this week — the surest sign to date that the Communist nation's dynastic succession is on course.

The KCNA press agency, which reflects Pyongyang's position, described the 53rd birthday celebrations planned for Thursday as "the greatest holiday of the nation."

After a winter of mourning

the death last July of Kim Il Sung, the nation's founder and father of Kim Jong Il, North Korea seems ready to return to political normality, according to diplomats.

"The birthday seems to be an act of national catharsis," a senior Western official based in South Korea said.

Early reports of opposition to Kim Jong Il's rule "seem to have been mistaken," he added.

Kim Jong Il has been considered the head of state since his father's death, but he has not officially assumed his father's titles and has rarely been seen.

100 Injured as Striking Workers Clash With Police in Bangladesh

DHAKA, Bangladesh — More than 100 people were injured Sunday when jute and textile workers clashed with the police on the first day of a four-day strike to demand higher wages, the police and trade union leaders said. Many of the injured had bullet wounds, the police said.

More than 600,000 workers walked off their jobs to press for the doubling their monthly salary — now 1,400 taka (\$35) — after their employers rejected the demand. The strikers also disrupted railroad traffic and blocked highways at some places, said Sitragul Hug, a trade union leader in the port city of Chittagong.

A workers' leader said two workers had been killed. The police said they did not know of any deaths, although they said many people had been hurt.

The clashes took place in Dhaka when the police tried to stop more than 300 workers from marching to a jute factory. The police fired bullets after tear gas failed to stop the protesters.

(AP, Reuters)

Burmese Step Up Siege of Rebels

MAE SOT, Thailand — Burmese troops pounded a stronghold of the Karen rebels on Sunday, pressing a siege that began two weeks ago. Intense shelling of the Karen National Union camp at Kawnsoora began late Saturday. The attack resumed before dawn on Sunday, with artillery bursts heard clearly in this Thai border town. Dozens of shell holes and shredded trees were visible on the Thai side, as well as in the rebel camp itself.

(AP, Reuters)

Police Use Tear Gas in Tahiti Riots

PAPEETE, French Polynesia — The police used tear gas to disperse rioters hurling stones and gasoline bombs in the South Pacific island of Tahiti in a conflict triggered by the dismissal of two brewery workers, officials said Sunday.

Hundreds of rioters put up barricades on Saturday and set fire to two trucks in a new round of demonstrations that have hit the French Polynesian island in recent days. Several people were arrested when the police, including 150 reinforcements flown in from France and New Caledonia, moved in to break up the protests later in the day. No serious injuries were reported.

(Reuters)

VOICES From Asia

Shared Pawar, a Congress (I) Party official in Maharashtra, India, on the large turnout of women voters in Sunday's election: "We have introduced a policy for women mainly to empower them. We are framing new laws to give women a right to property."

(Reuters)

Aiko Sugaya, an analyst for Kleinwort Benson Securities, on the effect of last month's earthquake on sales of Valentine's Day chocolate: "Companies, especially those headquartered in western Japan, are discouraging their employees from being festive."

(Bloomberg)

Yu Suk Ryul, a senior fellow at Seoul's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, on the transition in North Korea: "The big fireworks will not be held until the anniversary of Kim Il Sung's birthday in April. That may be the time when Kim takes over his father's titles, although many believe it is still too early."

(Reuters)

Housing Homeless, Kobe Schools Struggle to Get Back to ABC's

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

KOBE, Japan — Running a shelter for the homeless was hardly a task that Tetsuro Isobe expected to undertake in his career as an educator.

But when the catastrophic earthquake last month drove 3,000 people to seek refuge at the elementary school where Mr. Isobe serves as principal, he and his staff threw themselves into the job of providing aid and comfort.

For two weeks after the quake, Mr. Isobe and the school's assistant principal lived outside the badly damaged school buildings in a makeshift shed of cardboard and vinyl sheeting.

They worked around the clock with teachers and volunteers to distribute food, arrange sleeping quarters, clean toilets and answer phone calls from the residents' frantic relatives. Only recently have they been able to move out of the cold and turn their attention back to education as classes resumed on a partial basis.

"Maybe it made a good impression among the people living here that even the principal would bear such difficulties," said Mr. Isobe, who last week spent his first night at home since the quake.

Mr. Isobe's example illustrates the problems that principals and teachers are up against as they struggle to restore normalcy to the educational system amid Kobe's devastation.

Not only did scores of school buildings suffer severe damage, but a large proportion of the more than 200,000 people who were forced from their homes in the Kobe area are still living on school grounds, hunkered down in unheated classrooms and corridors. Many teachers and school administrators have been pressed into service as their places of employment turn into emergency shelters.

Yet, the great majority of schools in the quake-affected area are managing to get classes

started again. Soldiers and volunteers from elsewhere in Japan are taking over most of the responsibility for tending to the refugees, and school employees are resorting to every measure possible to secure teaching space, such as cooerating storage rooms into classrooms. In at least one school, classes are being held in tents, despite daytime temperatures just above freezing.

Six days after the quake, about 300 schools reopened in Kobe and the surrounding towns of Hyogo Prefecture, mostly in areas where the temblor did minor damage. Since then, an additional 187 schools have reopened.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Two American stars both multiple world champions. Jeff Meckstroth and Eric Rodwell, won the Macallan International Pairs Championship in London. They played outstandingly, clinching victory before the final match was played.

Halfway through the event Meckstroth and Rodwell braved the frost, with considerable help from the diagrammed deal. Meckstroth as South landed in four hearts after East had opened one diamond and West had shown a weak hand with club length.

The diamond jack was led, and East made a subtle error by overruffing with the queen. He was seeking an opportunity to lead his singleton club, but this was the wrong defensive plan: A shift to trumps was called for.

South won and returned a diamond, and East won with the king. He shifted to the club ten, and South took his ace. The diamond seven was led and the remaining club was discarded from the dummy. The defense was now helpless.

If West had ruffed the diamond, South would have been able to ruff his three remaining minor-suit losers in the dummy. West chose to discard, and East had a choice of losing plays. He could lead a diamond for his partner to ruff and dummy to overruff or he could play trumps either small or act and another. In all cases South could maneuver to ruff his two clubs, and he could and did make his game.

NORTH
♦ 1 7 5 4 2
♦ K 9 5 3
♦ 1 0 8
♦ 6 3
WEST
♦ Q 1 6
♦ 3 2
♦ 1 2
♦ K J 8 7 5 4 2
♦ 1 0
SOUTH
♦ A
♦ Q J 10 7 4
♦ A 7 8 4
♦ A Q 8

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
East South West North
1 ♦ 1 ♠ 3 ♡ 3 ♣
Pass 4 ♠ Pass Pass

West led the diamond jack.

BETWEEN FRIENDS:

The Correspondence of Hannah Arendt and Mary McCarthy 1949-1975

Edited and With an Introduction by Carol Brightman. 412 pages. \$34.95. Harcourt Brace.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

MARY McCarthy, the iconoclastic novelist from Seattle, and Hannah Arendt, the émigré political philosopher from Germany, "first met at the Murray Hill Bar in Manhattan in 1944," writes Carol Brightman in her introduction to "Between Friends: The Correspondence of Hannah Arendt and Mary McCarthy 1949-1975."

The first letter in this volume is dated five years later, a brief note from Arendt praising McCarthy's satirical novel "The Oasis." There follow 20 pages of McCarthy letters to Arendt written over the next five years.

If only because Arendt's responses are lost, these leave the impression that McCarthy is the suitor in what Brightman, who is also the collection's editor, calls an "epistolary romance." McCarthy is admiring,

move from schools to other shelters.

Not far from Honjo Junior High, meanwhile, the refugees quickly organized and told the school staff members not to concern themselves with running the shelter. That was lucky, because the teachers had to help third-year students cope with their anxieties about high school entrance exams scheduled for late February and March.

Such "examination bells" are tough enough in ordinary times, because of fierce competition for spots at good high schools that offer the best chance of admission to a good university, which in turn usually proves the

key to a good job. The quake multiplied the misery for students like Yoko Matsumoto, whose home was wrecked. She found it very difficult to study amid the distractions of a crowded shelter, and she feels lucky that her cram school recently opened a study hall where she can study daily.

The teachers at Honjo have gone to extraordinary lengths for such students, even sleeping in shifts at the school so they can be available for questions and guidance to students and parents.

Back at Nada Elementary, the rewards of trying hard came for Principal Isobe on Feb. 3, the first day of class. The night

before, he had taken his first bath in more than two weeks and went to the funeral of two brothers who had attended the school — a first-grader and a third-grader. "I opened the coffin to say goodbye to them, and touched their faces. The cold just penetrated deep inside me," he said.

Tears came to his eyes. "The next day, the teachers spread out all over the neighborhood to make sure the kids would arrive safely, but I waited at the gate," he recalled. "The kids rushed to hug me, and they felt so warm. It made me remember the coldness I had felt the night before, but I felt so happy hugging them."

True, a little too much space is taken up by the logistics of staying in contact. Each keeps apologizing to the other for being out of touch, which strikes the reader as odd considering the sustained intensity of their exchanges.

More irritating is McCarthy's inclination to dramatize herself unfortunately. This reaches a climax in her plan to write what she calls a "Watergate Yearbook" making a sort of montage of my own private life (also my public one), world events, and Watergate developments."

This correspondence is ultimately uplifting. Speaking at Arendt's funeral service, McCarthy said of her friend, "What she projected was the human figure as actor and sufferer in the agon of consciousness and reflection, where there are always two, the one who says and the one who replies or questions."

In "Between Friends," Mary McCarthy and Hannah Arendt often speak as though they were these two.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Erica Jong, the writer, is reading "The Family Moskowitz" by Isaac Bashevis Singer.

• It's a family saga of a Polish-Jewish family from around 1870 to 1935, the pre-Holocaust years in Poland told through the life of one family. It's an amazing, amazing book, a moving and often poetic narration of a world which no longer exists.

(Doug Sutton, IHT)

enthusiastic, incapable of hervity, as she herself admits. She gossips; she worries about the political scene; she fusses in equal proportions over intellectual and domestic details.

She complains of her struggle with her novel "A Charmed Life"; "I feel I have got hold of a subject that I'm not equipped to deal with. When did this ritualistic doobting begin to permeate, first, philosophy and then popular thinking? I presume that in its modern form it goes back to Kant. Or would you say Hume?"

The tone of this exchange reflects the overall tenor of the correspondence, which continued until a few weeks before Arendt's death from a heart attack on Dec. 4, 1975. McCarthy is fervent, searching, emotional. Arendt is succinct and philosophical. The major drama McCarthy enacts in these pages is romantic — her divorce from Bowden Broadwater and subsequent marriage in 1961 to James West — with Arendt always playing the shrewd psychological adviser.

Arendt's principal crisis is the furious controversy aroused by her book "Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report on the Banality of Evil." Many critics accused her of putting too much blame on victims of the Holocaust instead of on Adolf Eichmann, the chief of the Gestapo's Jewish Office, whose capture and trial by the Israelis Arendt covered in her book. McCarthy came to her friend's aid by writing in angry defense of Arendt's views.

Yet what is also engrossing

about these letters is the way the two friends so often reverse their expected roles, with McCarthy delivering crisp lectures on correct English usage, and Arendt stooping to gossip mischievously about their many mutual friends, especially those in New York City's intellectual circles who brought them together before McCarthy's move

to Europe made their correspondence necessary.

True, a little too much space is taken up by the logistics of staying in contact. Each keeps apologizing to the other for being out of touch, which strikes the reader as odd considering the sustained intensity of their exchanges.

More irritating is McCarthy's inclination to dramatize herself unfortunately. This reaches a climax in her plan to write what she calls a "Watergate Yearbook" making a sort of montage of my own private life (also my public one), world events, and Watergate developments."

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Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

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EUROPE

Italy's Northern League Is Renamed to Stress Federalism*The Associated Press*

ROME — The Northern League, aiming for voter support from the south as well, modified its name on Sunday in hopes of widening a center-left challenge against former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.

So far, the largest force lined up against the press baron are the former Communists, who have been courting the League for a campaign alliance. No date has been set for parliamentary elections, but they could come later this year.

The name change to Northern League-Federal Italy came on the final day of a party convention in Milan, the movement's base. Umberto Bossi, party secretary, began the movement in the late 1970s to channel the anger of the affluent north at Rome's inefficient bureaucracy, which has spent large amounts of money on largely unsuccessful programs in the underdeveloped south.

Mr. Bossi advocates a federal system for Italy, which now has a strong central government and relatively weak local governments.

"If the League chooses federalism, it must abandon ambiguity and propose national roots," Mr. Bossi told delegates Saturday in urging the name change.

The League was a main coalition partner in Mr. Berlusconi's government last year. The other main ally was the rightist Na-

tional Alliance, which has a strong base in the south.

Mr. Bossi proved unreliable for Mr. Berlusconi, eventually bringing a no-confidence motion against him last December and precipitating the coalition's collapse.

The government is now led by Lamberto Dini, Mr. Berlusconi's treasury minister and a political independent. Mr. Dini has made clear that he expects his government to be a brief one, and the scramble for campaign alliances has been on since his government took office Jan. 17.

Mr. Dini said in a letter published Sunday in *La Stampa*, the Turin daily, that his government hopes to present its plan for trimming Italy's huge deficit in about 10 days. He has predicted his government would last a few months, or the time needed to make headway against urgent financial problems.

Mr. Bossi's break with Mr. Berlusconi also split his own party. Mr. Bossi's No. 2, Roberto Maroni, who was Mr. Berlusconi's interior minister, told the convention Saturday he was quitting.

Mr. Bossi is banking on a center-left coalition to beat the Berlusconi forces. Mr. Maroni says the League should repeat the election alliance in the north that helped bring Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia party to victory.



Umberto Bossi giving a thumbs up sign to followers at the party congress in Milan of the Northern League political movement. The party approved a name change reflecting a renewed call for a federalist system of government in Italy.

Giuseppe Fanuccio/Agence France-Presse

Progress Slight in Program to Destroy Soviet Nuclear Arms*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — If ever an aid program seemed unassimilable, spending U.S. money to destroy Soviet nuclear weapons seemed to qualify.

Yet the fate of the Nunn-Lugar program, for which Congress has appropriated about \$1.3 billion in the last four years, shows that nothing is simple in a time and place of revolutionary change. Bureaucratic inertia in Washington, Cold War suspicions in Moscow and shifting political tides here and in surrounding republics combined to give the program a decidedly slow start.

"In an implementation sense, it's just under way now," said Ashton B. Carter, assistant secretary of defense. "We are spending money very fast and have projects that are really under way."

Mr. Carter said the program had played a key role in persuading Russia's neighbors to give up their nuclear weapons.

In one harsh assessment, Charles Flickner, a staff member of the Senate Budget Committee, said the Nunn-Lugar record was "dismal." It has not paid for "a single nuclear warhead nor a single chemical weapon" to be dismantled, he wrote in the journal *National Interest*.

"We are not dismantling nuclear warheads themselves," Mr. Carter said, because the Russians have not accepted U.S. help in that area. "But we are dismantling airplanes, missiles, silos, industries and submarines, all of which were designed to destroy the United States."

Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan, which along with Russia were left with the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons, agreed to ship their

nuclear weapons to Russia, in part because Nunn-Lugar funds were available. In Ukraine, U.S. money is helping chop up SS-19 missiles without warheads. In Russia, Nunn-Lugar funds built a plutonium storage facility that will remove a roadblock to Russia's own warhead dismantlement, Mr. Carter said.

Altogether, the Pentagon has spent about \$150 million and signed contracts worth about \$500 million in Nunn-Lugar funds. Virtually all goes to U.S. contractors, who then may hire local businesses for some jobs.

About 12 percent of funds are meant to promote conversion of former Soviet defense factories to civilian use, by paying U.S. companies that agree to invest here. Some of those ventures — such as the Pentagon's funding a partnership to make Double-Cola at one of Russia's highest-

tech missile factories — have disillusioned some Russians, according to sources.

Some also raise questions about the line between enhancing U.S. security and aiding a Russian military-industrial complex that remains very much in business — and could turn against the United States again someday.

"Anytime you have a project at a weapons lab, there is going to be some benefit to the lab as a whole," said Glenn E. Schweitzer, who until recently headed an effort to find peaceful work for Russian weapons scientists.

But both Mr. Schweitzer and Mr. Carter said the net effect of such U.S. investment was positive. Investment goes only to private spinoffs, not to the arms makers themselves.

— FRED HIATT

As Bosnian Cease-Fire Crumbles, Fighting Flares in Enclave

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Fighting raged Sunday in the Bihać pocket in northwestern Bosnia as the four-month cease-fire that took effect at the beginning of the year began to unravel.

The fighting reflected the fact that attempts to reach a political settlement in Bosnia have been stalled for several weeks, making it inevitable that the logic of war will prevail in a country that has not known a day of peace since it gained independence in April 1992.

A United Nations spokesman said about 1,500 rounds were fired from tanks, artillery or mortars in the Bihać area over the weekend. The exchanges included direct Serbian shelling of Bihać town in which at least one man was killed.

The mainly Muslim town was declared a "safe area" by the United Nations in 1993, but the term has ceased to have any meaning. In theory, shelling of a "safe area" could lead the UN to call for NATO air strikes.

Hervé Gourmelon, a spokesman for UN forces in Bosnia, said a Serbian assault on Bosanska Krupa, in the east of the Bihać pocket, began on Saturday, with constant machine gun fire and heavy shelling. Like Bihać, Bosanska Krupa is important to the Serbs because a strategic railway line runs through it.

The cease-fire has never completely stopped the fighting in Bihać. Last month, Muslim-led Bosnian forces counterattacked and took some land to the west of Bihać town. But the exchanges over the weekend were the most intense since the cease-fire was declared and reflected a general hardening of positions.

For the Serbs, the failure to even begin political negotiations makes a return to the battlefield inevitable. They know that, in general, time plays in the favor of the Bosnian government, whose army is slowly improving and whose access to money and weaponry has become fairly substantial. The Serbs may now feel that a pre-emptive strike is necessary before the spring.

The Bosnian government and its military commanders made clear over the weekend that they see and are planning for the imminent resumption of a full-scale war.

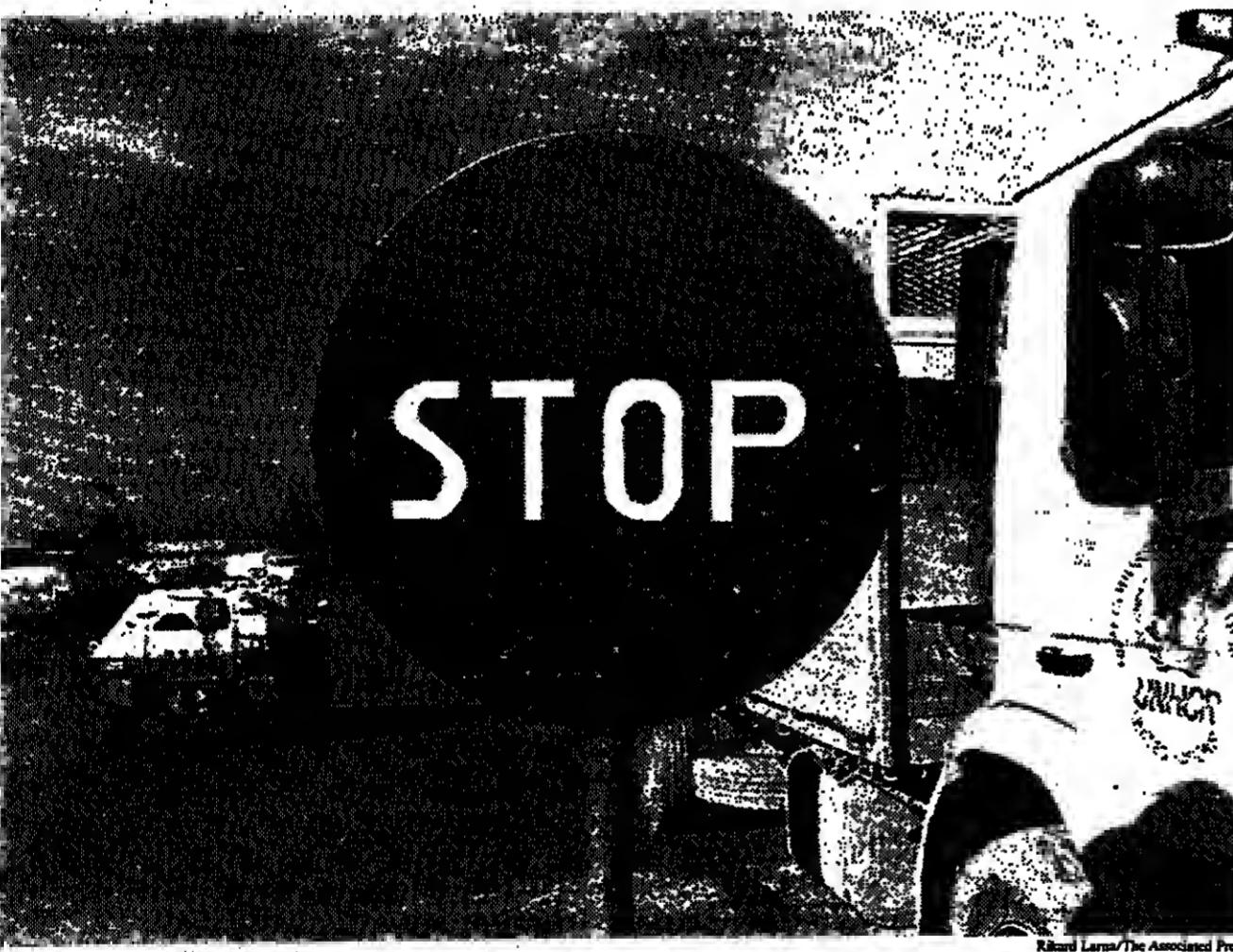
General Rasim Delic, commander of the Bosnian Army, said Saturday that that training and preparation were intense.

"It is necessary to come out of this cease-fire stronger," he added, "and to continue with our initiative on the battlefield."

Last week, General Delic refused to attend a planned meeting with his Bosnian Serbian counterpart, General Ratko Mladić, at which measures to reinforce the cease-fire were to be discussed. He cited the fighting in Bihać and argued that the Serbs were not abiding by the cease-fire.

In fact, it has increasingly appeared that the Bosnian government's interest in taking the cease-fire much further is limited. A planned and potentially significant interposing of a front line has not taken place.

The government's concern is that a prolonged cease-fire will merely consolidate the Serbs' hold on about 70 percent of the country.



UN aid trucks being blocked Sunday at the Sarajevo airport after the Bosnian Serbs closed all roads into the city.

DRESDEN: A City's Night of Fire Was How You Would Imagine Hell'*Continued from Page 1*

the 50th anniversary of the British and American raids that wiped out Dresden on Feb. 13-14, 1945.

The attack killed more than 35,000 civilians and destroyed architectural treasures. It stands as one of the most ambiguous anniversaries in a year that marks a half-century since the end of World War II.

The raid itself came in three stages, starting on the night of Feb. 13, 1945.

The first sirens sounded at around 9:45 P.M., and soon afterward night turned into day as warplanes escorting 243 British four-engined Lancaster bombers dived over the city, dropping flares to light the way for the bombardiers.

A second wave of 529 Lancasters — Mr. Campbell's among them — came three hours later. And the 311 American B-17s came the afternoon of the 14th.

Altogether, they dropped more than 3,300 tons of bombs, many of them incendiaries.

The questions raised by the firebombing of Dresden are manifold. But they all revolve around what Mr. Griebel, now curator of Dresden's City Museum, called "the question of guilt."

There is a lingering sense among many Dresdeners that the raid was brutally unfair.

"The war was almost over, and we had

one of Europe's most beautiful cities."

said one resident, advancing two of the points made by those who consider the Allied raid to have been vindictive and even criminal.

These people argue that because the target of the British bombing was a civilian residential area, and because the Germans were in retreat, there was little strategic reason for the raids.

But the accusations seem more than offset by the sense that the ultimate blame lay not with the Allied pilots, or with the British strategy of bombing civilians to break German morale, but with Hitler.

"It was both cause and effect," said Mr. Griebel. "A fire went out from Germany and went around the world in a two-day Dresden event."

Günther Deckert, head of the National Democratic Party, was arrested Saturday with nine party members on their way to Dresden.

The Dresden commemoration continues Monday with a speech by President Roman Herzog of Germany, an ecumenical service celebrated by the bishop of Coventry, England, and an evening concert conducted by Yehudi Menuhin. (AP, AFP)

48 Arrested in Swiss Drug Raid*Agence France-Presse*

ZURICH — The police arrested 48 people in a sweep of the Letten quarter, known as Europe's biggest supermarket for drugs, police sources said Sunday.

They said the raid Saturday night netted 20 grams (0.7 ounces) of heroin, as well as cash and weapons. Thirty of those arrested will be charged, they added.

One protester yelled "Germans were the

After 50 Years, Showtime For Glenn Miller Disks*Reuters*

LONDON — Twenty Glenn Miller jazz recordings, rated as an Allied "secret weapon" in World War II, will be made public for the first time on Monday, 50 years after they were made.

The recordings, broadcast to German troops on a U.S. wartime propaganda radio station as "Music for the Wehrmacht," were finished at the HMV Abbey Road studios in London just weeks before Miller's plane vanished over the Channel in December 1944.

The copyright has now expired, and the music will be released in compact disc and cassette on the Conifer label under the title "Glenn Miller: The Lost Recordings."

Mr. Miller's musical offensive included some of the band's best-known tunes such as "In the Mood," "Moonlight Serenade" and "String of Pearls" and had the bandleader addressing German soldiers in German while extolling the virtues of American life. Jazz, swing and dance band music were banned in Nazi Germany and depicted as a decadent art form from an inferior race.

BRIEFLY EUROPE**Turkey Warns on a Greek Pact Veto**

ANKARA (Reuters) — Prime Minister Tansu Ciller urged the European Union on Sunday to salvage a planned customs union with Turkey which is threatened by a Greek veto.

Asian news agency said: "Europe can't commit a historic error like keeping Turkey out of the customs union," she said at a news conference in Istanbul. "If it does, history will judge it as a great mistake."

Greece has threatened to veto approval of the customs union at an EU-Turkish meeting in Brussels set for March 6.

In a related development, the United States said it backed Turkey's bid to forge the customs union. "Our general position is that we believe that a customs union between Turkey and the EU would be mutually beneficial," said a State Department spokeswoman.

"We hope Greece and the rest of the EU will be able to resolve their differences on this issue," she added.

Women Now Scarcer in Parliaments

STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) — Women have become scarcer in Parliaments in Europe and North America in the last decade, and the lack of female decision-makers is an obstacle to democracy, the Council of Europe said over the weekend.

Summing up the 34-nation council's message for a UN Conference on Women in Beijing in September, a statement said sexual equality should be "irrespective of sociocultural or religious traditions, or economic or political systems."

"At the dawn of the 21st century equality between women and men is at the heart of true democracy," the council said. "It is a fundamental principle of human rights."

Clinton, Dehaene Discuss NATO

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium have met for a working lunch and agreed on a "steady, deliberate, step-by-step" approach to NATO expansion, the White House said.

The two leaders met for about 90 minutes on Saturday and discussed bilateral and regional security issues, including prospects for ongoing reform in Russia, said an official.

The official said they agreed on continuing an expansion of NATO, despite Russian anxieties about former Eastern and Central European allies joining an alliance that reaches Russia's doorstep. To counter such concerns, they agreed on the need for "development of a parallel track for Russia security arrangements," the official said.

EU Cautions Germans on Boycott

BONN (Reuters) — The European Union will sue Germany later this month unless Bonn overrules several regional states and ends their boycott of British beef imports because of fears of "mad-cow disease," a state official said on Sunday.

The threat of legal action was made in a letter from the EU Commission dated Feb. 8 reminding the federal government it must ensure compliance with community regulations, said Klaus Matthiesen, North Rhine-Westphalia state's environment and agriculture minister.

British Disenchantment on Europe

LONDON (AFP) — Prime Minister John Major's government faced fallout on Sunday from yet another dispute over Europe after a junior minister quit, citing "massive disenchantment" with the European Union's lenient immigration policies.

"Uncontrolled immigration is out what the British people want," Charles Waddington said in a television interview Sunday, after Mr. Major accepted his resignation as parliamentary under-secretary of state at the Department of Trade and Industry.

His resignation comes after a week of Conservative Party bickering over plans for a single European currency and preparation for a 1996 intergovernmental conference to review the Maastricht Treaty on closer European unity.

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday.

BORDEAUX: Informal meeting of European ministers of culture, led by the French culture minister, Jacques Toubon, and the EU commissioner for culture, Marcelino Oreja, on community programming and cultural cooperation with the Commonwealth of Independent States.

STRASBOURG: European Parliament debates EU directive on "Television Without Borders."

BRUSSELS: Sir Leon Brittan, EU trade commissioner, meets with the Canadian trade minister, Roy MacLaren, to discuss EU-Canadian relations. Fishing disputes are a possible topic.

BRUSSELS: Padraig Flynn, EU employment commissioner, opens the European Public Service Committee Conference with discussion of the free movement of workers.

PARIS: Alain Lamassoure, France's minister for European affairs, meets with Brigitte Ederer, State Secretary for European Affairs.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

Lyon's Mayor on Trial In Big Corruption Case*Reuters*

LYON — Mayor Michel Noir goes on trial Monday in a corruption case that has poisoned politics in France's second largest city.

Mr. Noir, his son-in-law and former campaign manager, Pierre Botton, a television anchorman, Patrick Poivre d'Arvor, and nine others face charges of being accomplices to fraud in promoting Mr. Noir's career in the 1980s.

The trial, expected to last three weeks, focuses on charges that Mr

Waiting for Wider War

The cease-fire installed at the end of the year in the former Yugoslavia is taking hold uncertainly in some quarters, little in others, but may well disintegrate at the end of the winter because it was not accompanied by effective new plans for peace. Although partly quiet at the moment, the region is says an American diplomat, a spark away from a wider war.

One spark could ignite in Krajina, the Croatian region held by rebel Serbs who are sustained over feeble international protests by Serbs in Bosnia and by Serbs proper. Another spark could touch off Bosnia, where Serbs, breaking international edicts and its own word, enables the Bosnian Serbs to stiff the peace process. In short, the problem is the Serbs. This is not to say that Serbs lack complaints of their own, or that Croatia, the Bosnian Croats and the Bosnian Muslims are all innocent. But the problem is the Serbs.

At one point, some people, including us, thought that the Serbian nationalist leader Slobodan Milosevic, who started it all, was feeling the pinch of sanctions and might be ready to calm things down. His duplicity and ambition have overwhelmed this expectation. Just the other day, Serbia reportedly sent 62 helicopter loads of ostensibly banned supplies to its Bosnian kin. Embarrassing as it is to

reverse field, full sanctions ought to be reimposed on Serbia.

Croatia took in United Nations peacekeepers to loosen rebels' hold on Krajina. Instead, those rebels have turned the peacekeepers to their own purpose of tightening their hold on Krajina. Hence Croatia wants the United Nations out. Hence the rebels have now gone to "war alert." Stay cool, the United States advises, offering a compromise peace formula. But staying cool translates into sustaining the Serbian grab for Krajina. Unless the United States has another idea for loosening the Serbian hold — and it does not — it is poorly placed to counsel Croats not to return to arms.

Negotiate a settlement with Bosnia's Serbs, Washington and its Contact Group partners say to Bosnia's Muslims. The latter, noting the Serbs' rejection of negotiation, ask Washington for arms instead. To resume battle when the snows melt, even against a Serbia re-sanctioned and fighting on two fronts, would be risky for the Muslims and dangerous for others. The United States may properly want to limit its direct exposure. But on what basis do those who let the Serbs' "ethnic cleansing" unfold advise its victims to avoid taking further risks to undo its effects?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Hiatus in Haiti

Haiti's elected legislature is no longer in operation. The terms of all of the members of the lower house and two-thirds of the senators ended a few days ago. It will apparently be late April or perhaps May before new elections can be organized. This hiatus is not a disaster, but it is certainly unhelpful in Haiti's uncertain progress toward democracy. This kind of lapse would be no more than an inconvenience in a country with an established tradition of democratic government. But in Haiti it raises anxious questions about who governs, and how, to the interim.

The terms of all of the country's elected mayors and town council members also were to have expired, but President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has extended them by executive order, to keep local governments running. While that was a reasonable expedient, in a land with Haiti's history of despotism any suggestion of rule by executive decree raises concerns.

Those concerns are amplified by the coming handoff from the U.S.-led military force to a United Nations peacekeeping mission at the end of next month. It is the American troops who swept up the illegal and bloody-handed military regime last September. After five months, they are beginning to be a familiar presence.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Withdraw Foster

The nomination of Dr. Henry Foster Jr. to be surgeon general of the United States has been so hadly hungled by the White House and by Dr. Foster himself, that there is little choice but to hope it dies quickly. He is a highly respected obstetrician, but his lack of candor about his abortion record disqualifies him from serious consideration. Misleading statements by candidates for high position simply cannot be condoned.

Of course, the chief blame for this debacle lies with the White House, which once again put forth a nominee without adequately vetting the person's background or knowing the answers to potentially explosive questions. As a result, the administration put out false information on the number of abortions performed by Dr. Foster. In this as in earlier episodes, White House bungling makes it difficult for President Bill Clinton's natural allies to support him fully. The situation moves from difficult to impossible for pro-choice Republicans like Senator Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas, who cannot reasonably be expected to take a political gamble amid such swirling incompetence.

That is a shame because Dr. Foster, based on his past record, is a good choice to succeed Dr. Joyce Elders, who was pushed from the job after her repeated intemperate language made her a target for conservative attacks. Dr. Foster, acting director of Meharry Medical College in Tennessee, is deeply committed to delaying childbearing among adolescents, one of the most pressing social issues confronting the nation. He developed a highly successful program in Nashville, called "I Have a Future," that was honored by President George Bush as one of his "points of light."

During a 30-year practice, Dr. Foster, like many obstetricians, performed a number of abortions. In doing so he was providing a legal, constitutionally protected medical service. If the latest numbers put forth are correct, he performed

39 surgical abortions during his 38-year medical career, a one-a-year rate that seems modest for a very busy practitioner serving a needy population. He was also the titular head of a federally sanctioned test of a potential abortion suppository.

This record would in any case have probably inflamed America's anti-choice minority, which is fierce and well organized and has good friends in Congress. But since most Americans believe that women should retain the right to choose, Dr. Foster's nomination might well have been pushed through the Senate had his record been forthrightly presented. Instead, both he and the administration made it look as if their accounts were unreliable or designed to mask a more troubling history.

President Clinton promises to fight for his nominee and Dr. Foster pledges to stay the course. But this is a fight that neither the White House nor Congress really wants over a crippled candidacy. It is time to withdraw the nomination.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

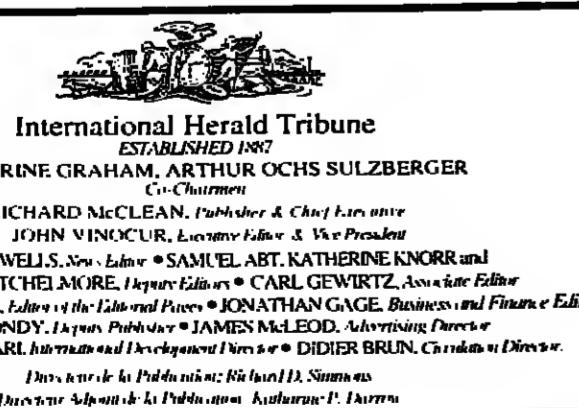
Mexico Is a Leninist State

From the time it was first proposed that we enter a free trade agreement with Mexico, I have objected for a single reason. Mexico is a Leninist state.

Leninist principles were never fully applied in Mexico. There was no Great Terror. Even so, Americas Watch records in a 1992 assessment that "torture is endemic" in Mexico. Political opponents are murdered. Elections are propaganda exercises and so forth.

The central principle of the Leninist state is that a single political party holds sway over the whole of society, and in particular, governs the government.

—Daniel Patrick Moynihan, speaking on the Senate floor on Jan. 27.



Washington Can Stand Up to Beijing if It Has the CEOs

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — When I was in Hong Kong recently I noticed a small item in the paper reporting that a prominent democracy campaigner from Shanghai, Dai Xezhong, had been sentenced to three years in prison for tax evasion. That's interesting, I thought. The Chinese have been telling Washington that they just can't track down all those pirate factories ripping off American compact disks, movies and software, but they managed to track down the tax returns of Dai Xezhong, out of 1.2 billion Chinese.

Funny people, these Chinese leaders. They have no problem with the needles; it's the haystacks that elude them.

Why? Because the pirate factories are owned and operated by provincial governments, ruling families or the army and are cash cows for all of them. They need to keep them going to underwrite lavish lifestyles, to finance government budgets or to employ some of the millions of Chinese who have left the countryside and are robbing the cities looking for work.

That is also why this copyright dispute with China is about so much more than whether Barbra Streisand collects an extra \$100,000 a year in royalties. It is about what could be one of the most important questions of U.S. foreign policy in the 21st century: What if China can't go straight?

That is what if the system there remains so trapped in the half-light between reform and corruption, between state control and regional autonomy, between truth and lies that China finds itself incapable of playing by the global rules?

The Chinese are so used to lying to themselves that they think they can lie to the world and no one will call them on it. When the United States got fed up last month, broke off the copyright talks with Beijing and slapped China with \$1 billion in sanctions, the Chinese were shocked.

They denounced Lee Sands, the top U.S. negotiator, and complained that he left Beijing "without even saying good-bye."

Imagine that — he didn't even say good-bye! Bill Clinton deserves credit for his bluntness. In today's one-superpower

world, if the United States doesn't confront the Chinese on this issue, no one will.

The craven Europeans and Japanese are behind America all the way — way, way behind. So far behind you can't see them because they are too busy trying to gobble up market share that U.S. companies might lose as a result of this confrontation.

The trick for the United States is to find a way to put enough pressure on China to make it conform to international trade norms, without putting so much pressure on it at once that Washington and Beijing get into a Cold War on a broad front.

(It is one thing to fight a Cold War with a hollow Soviet economy that produced television sets that blew up and tractors that were more valuable as scrap metal. It is another to fight a cold war with 1.2 billion people, whose economy grows at 10 percent a year.)

The key to such a nuanced strategy is the U.S. business community. China's leaders understand that their power depends on their ability to keep expanding their economy. They will go after the pirates only when it is made clear that their economy won't attract investment if they don't. The only way to do that is to

demonstrate that U.S. business is on the side of the administration.

In a real war you count tanks and soldiers. In a trade war you count CEOs. And what is interesting about this dispute over copyright laws is that the balance of briefcases now favors the United States.

That is because the U.S. business community has discovered that China does not want to just import U.S. goods. It wants to import U.S. technology, so that it can make everything itself.

And if China is ripping off Mickey Mouse emblems today, it will be ripping off auto designs tomorrow. In fact, it already is. The Big Three U.S. automakers are backing President Clinton — even though Beijing has singled them out for retaliation — because China has already ripped off Chrysler technology and produced a knock-off Jeep.

The two sides have scheduled last-ditch negotiations for this week. You don't need to be Clausewitz to handicap this one. It's simple. If Mr. Clinton can hold his business brigades together, the Chinese will cave. If he can't, the Chinese will walk — and you can be sure they won't say good-bye.

The New York Times

In Mexico, Politics On-Screen

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — A few years ago I asked the then secretary of defense to say who kept watch for him on Mexico from a national security standpoint. The response was a blank stare. "Nobody," he said. "It is not on our screen that way."

That outdated exchange came to mind the other day as I heard President Bill Clinton's national security adviser, Anthony Lake, and later Secretary of State Warren Christopher both say that Mexico has moved onto America's screen as an urgent national security problem. Mexico's financial problems now affect "the security of the citizens of America," Mr. Lake asserted. "This is not an abstract thing."

He cited American jobs that would be lost and illegal immigration flows that would be augmented by financial collapse in Mexico. His remarks also echoed the dangers of global meltdown to financial markets that the Treasury Department has stressed.

All interesting arguments, but not traditional red alert national security items.

Then came the kind of description that does put a friendly neighbor on Washington's national security tolerance care list: December's financial panic, sparked by what should have been an unremarkable devaluation of the peso, had been "terrifically threatening to the Zedillo government."

The Mexican Congress was increasingly restive. Dragging the crisis out "was playing into Mexican nationalism," Mr. Lake said.

When I later asked Mr. Christopher if the administration felt that Mexico's autocratic ruling elite now confronted "a pre-revolutionary situation" — a loaded phrase I knew he would recognize from his work on the shah's crumbling regime in Iran in the late 1970s — he responded with customary care: "What I would say is that we prevented a very serious government crisis in Mexico. What the outcome would have been had we not acted would be unwise for me to speculate on."

The remarks by the president's two senior foreign policy advisers underscore the reality that the ongoing crisis in Mexico centers on that country's political instability as much as, if not more, on its financial squeeze. The political dimension of Mexico's crisis must be understood to grasp the horror that Mexico stirred in Washington in late December.

On the brink, Mr. Clinton and his senior advisers moved adroitly to stave off disaster in phase one of the Mexican crisis. The financial crunch triggered a \$47 billion rescue package that has calmed the markets and the economists for the time being.

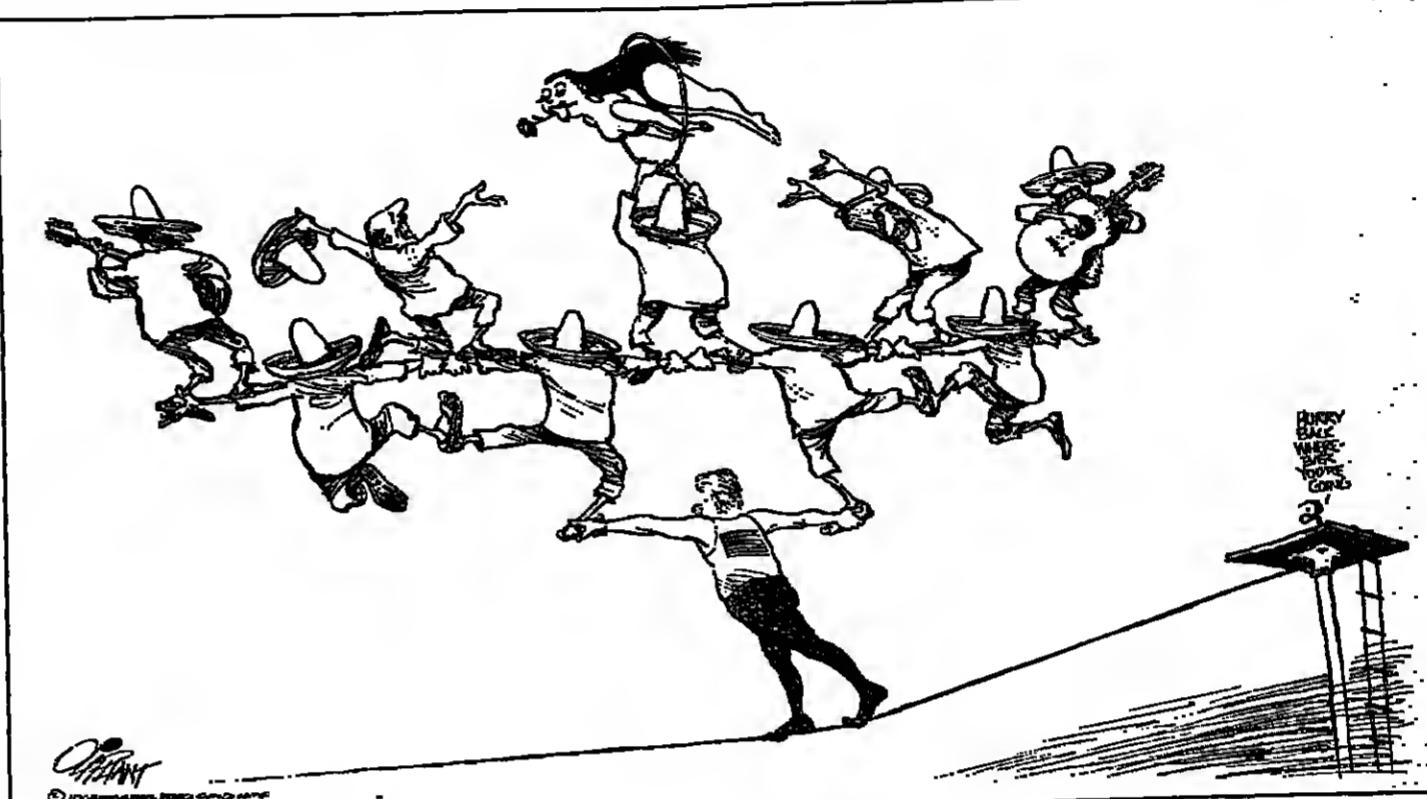
Like war and generals, the Mexican economy is too important to be left to markets and economists, however. The administration needs to protect the considerable political and financial investment it asks Americans to make in Mexico by backing democracy as well as stability there.

The temptation for Washington will be to back President Ernesto Zedillo's regime for its own sake, rather than for the democratic reform it can bring if pushed.

Contrast the administration's pronouncements on helping Mexico to its defense of aid to Russia, another urgent national security case. The latter emphasizes that Russia must continue to entrench democracy to get American help. The former highlights only Mexico's financial needs.

The fact is that the last election in Russia was far more democratic than the last election in Mexico. President Zedillo's promises to open up Mexico's autocratic system remain untested. They are to some extent called into question by his Feb. 9 go-for-broke decision to crush the rebel Zapatista National Liberation Army in Chiapas rather than continue to negotiate.

Mr. Zedillo's predicament is underlined by denials from Mexican officials that he has pledged



One of These Benazir Bhuttos Isn't Nice

By Paula R. Newberg

WASHINGTON — Pakistan has two prime ministers. Both are named Benazir Bhutto. Interviewed by David Frost, Miss Bhutto is an elegant politician who speaks eloquently about opportunities for Muslim women.

At home, she retains laws that use Islam to deny rights to women. When she signs agreements with foreign investors during

she was dismissed by Ghulam Ishaq Khan, then president, she did not overcome the legacies of 11 years of military rule.

In 1993 she was re-elected with a larger plurality than before, having persuaded the nation that the military had prevented her from democratizing the country, while exempting her own behavior and policies from any blame.

Today a more powerful Benazir Bhutto is repeating her earlier errors. Foes accuse her of discriminating against minorities and of arrogantly abusing political opponents. Allegations of corruption in her family abound.

The army has remained commendably neutral in the political squabbles, perhaps because Miss Bhutto cultivates its favor as if it still ruled. She harnesses the national treasury to its whims, recently buying three French submarines for close to \$1 billion. She encourages belligerence toward India, particularly over Kashmir.

Despite some general improvement, economic growth has slowed, inflation has almost doubled (to 20 percent), government borrowing and interest rates are up, the stock market has plummeted, and subsidies no longer cushion the poor from higher prices.

The price tag for Miss Bhutto's policies may be high. American companies, especially those investing in the energy sector, are assuming a sizable risk by entering Pakistan's uncertain market.

Ignoring a major nuclear player weakens Mr. Bhutto's nonproliferation policies. Prospects for Pakistani democracy suffer at the hands of predatory politicians. Both Bhuttos will visit Washington this spring. Ignoring Pakistan's corruption will not help its democracy or U.S.-Pakistani relations.

The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is author of "Judging the State: Courts and Constitutional Politics in Pakistan." She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Stormy Crossing

NEW YORK — Never was the arrival of any ship hailed with greater joy than that of the almost despaired of Gascoigne, when at eleven o'clock last night [Feb. 11] she dropped anchor off the Sandy Hook lighthouse. The Transatlantic liner, which left Havre on January 26, should have reached New York on February 3. Her delay was due to a broken piston-rod and the terrific gales that have swept over the North Atlantic.

There are few means of escape for the government. It must hope that the proposed injection of funds will benefit the stricken Kansai area and create a ripple effect throughout the economy. The coalition must also hope that time will bring forgiveness.

The writer, a professor of history at the International Christian University in Tokyo, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

It is unlikely that the present coalition will be able to do much beyond raising additional funds to pay the huge bills

one arm in a sling, explaining she had been wounded by the Bolsheviks.

One day the major in charge of the medical staff asked to see her wound, and after demurring she was forced to remove her bandages, and he found a pasteboard box holding documents and letters of introduction to Bolshevik organizations in Western Europe. She was a spy of Lenin and was turned over to French officers when the vessel reached Constantinople.

As she was

she was

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INTERNATIONAL

Q & A: Fascinating Challenge of the Digital Revolution

*Among the fastest-growing magazines in the United States is *Wired*, which covers multi-media, computer networking, Internet and other aspects of the world of digitalized information. Jane Metcalf, president of *Wired*, talked about the impact of these technologies with Joseph Fliecht of the International Herald Tribune.*

Q. *Wired* portrays the field of multi-media and information superhighways as a major political priority in the United States. Isn't that a big contrast with attitudes in the rest of the world?

A. Politicians see obvious advantages in aligning themselves with the power of the net. Suddenly you see Newt Gingrich putting these technologies at the core of his program for reviving America. Look at how much political capital Al Gore got out of it. It's a no-brainer: Identifying yourself with the fastest-growing sector of the economy, owning an identifiable target audience.

For all of them, the digital revolution is the most fascinating challenge that democratic governments face because the issues range from privacy to tax collection, commercial competition to national security. For example, concern

over privacy is very strong, certainly in the United States and Germany.

But these issues are complex. For example, digitalized data produces listings that generate junk mail. But I see networking offering efficiency: companies don't have to mass mail if they use the net to find out quickly and cheaply whether or not you want what they're offering.

Q. What exactly is this digital revolution that your magazine covers?

A. For us — for the United States — the personal computer revolution was a quick transition ahead of the big current change: networking. It's one thing for a secretary to use a computer, so she doesn't have to retype a letter six times until she gets all the mistakes out of it. It's something completely different for a company's marketing team to work on a document together from different cities electronically.

Now that computers and communications have become a single system, corporate management structures must be rethought. The old pattern was that managers should retain information, keep it from their subordinates, as a source of power. I get a \$500-a-year newsletter

which makes me smarter than the people I'm managing and my company doesn't make that investment to others because they'll be sold what to do by me. With electronic data, you don't need to be stingy with data: If it can help someone advance a project, I don't have to take their time and mine to explain it; I send it and boom, they've got it.

Q. Even if it's cheaper, information is power, isn't it?

A. True, information is competitive, but it means that the more it spreads through the team, the more competitive that organization becomes. Take customer service, suddenly deemed the big issue for business. But it's not like they just wake up one day and said: "You know, I really care about the customer. I really want to know what he needs." What happened is that information technology suddenly made it economically possible to track everything about your customer. Data bases made customer support possible in the sense that you can capture every interaction.

Q. That's computing power. How does networking help companies find new profits?

A. The simplest example is marketing. Inter-

net provides a whole new way of cheaply reaching mass markets and, at the other extreme, tiny markets for specialized items.

The classic example is 1-800-Flowers, the company that delivers flowers nationwide via a toll-free telephone number. It went on Internet and reached a whole new audience of people who found this product popping up on their screens. Suddenly, lots of people who would never think of picking up the phone and dialing for flowers started saying, "Hey, I can send my mom flowers through my computer."

There's an internal dimension, too. We couldn't have created *Wired* without the Internet. It would have required so much travel, so much resources, that it just wouldn't have been possible without the Internet that allows us to work from different cities, in different time zones.

Q. But Internet seems difficult to use for most people.

A. I'm not a propeller head, I'm a business person, a communicator. I can use on-line services — like CompuServe and others — which are relatively user-friendly, and now the World Wide Web is simplifying things further.

already had been reported by foreign news organizations.

Still, it was the first full assessment of the authority's performance by an international group. It was important also because charges of human rights violations were long a basic component of Palestinian resistance to Israel's occupation of Gaza and the West Bank.

"The perilous state of human rights in the Palestinians' self-rule areas poses a grave threat to the prospects for a durable peace in the region," Human Rights Watch/Middle East said Sunday.

In a 50-page report, the monitoring group accused Yasser Arafat's police force in the Gaza Strip of arbitrarily rounding up political opponents and mistreating some of them.

Press freedoms also have been violated, the report said, and the Palestinian Authority that administers self-rule has failed in its first nine months to show "a commitment to installing a rule of law."

The study broke little new ground, as most of its findings

VIGILANTE: After Shooting, Los Angeles Man Becomes an Instant Hero

Continued from Page 1

of fears and resentments that appear to animate people like Guy and Diane. "People were relieved that here was a murder victim who was not murdered," Mr. Masters said. "Instead, one of the murderers died."

Asked if he was afraid of facing charges, he said, "Where are you going to find 12 citizens to convict me?" Describing his assailant with a racial slur, he said, "This situation is what everybody lives in fear of."

His actions and his words have become a focal point in a city where graffiti on walls and freeway signs symbolize to many people a spread of crime and deteriorating neighborhoods and an inability of government to maintain order.

Graffiti-busting is one of the few ways citizens have found to take the law into their own hands, forming neighborhood groups to hunt down young vandals and report them to the police.

Mr. Masters went one step further, and people are now comparing him with Bernard Goetz, a white man who shot four black youths on a New York subway train when they threatened him with a sharpened screwdriver, and with the main character in the recent movie " Falling Down," in which a frustrated man rampages through Los Angeles exacting vigilante justice.

"Kudos to William Masters for his vigilante anti-graffiti efforts and for his fore-

sight in carrying a gun for self-protection," wrote Sandi Webb, a member of the Simi Valley City Council, in a letter to The Daily News.

"If Simi Valley refuses to honor Masters as a crime-fighting hero, then I invite him to relocate to our town. I think he will find Simi Valley to be a much more compatible place to live."

It was in Simi Valley that an all-white jury found four police officers not guilty of assault in 1992 in the beating of a black motorist, Rodney G. King.

As with so many disputed issues here, race and ethnicity are moving again to center stage. Mr. Masters is white, and those who shot were Hispanic.

Last Wednesday, a group of Hispanic lawyers demanded a reopening of the investigation of the shootings. When District Attorney Gil Garcetti denied the request, they said they would call for a U.S. civil rights investigation. They noted that Mr. Arce was shot in the back and that Mr. Masters had described the men he shot in racial terms.

Mr. Arce's sister, Lilia, has been her brother's chief defender.

"He's not a hero," she said of Mr. Masters. "He's a killer."

The crucial moments before the shootings are in dispute between Mr. Masters and the man he wounded, David Hillo, 20, who was treated and released from a hospital for a gunshot wound in his buttock.

It was past midnight and Mr. Masters, who owns five guns and subscribes to law

enforcement publications, said he was taking his usual armed, late-night walk through a barren neighborhood near the Hollywood Freeway. His critics suggest he was looking for trouble, but he insists that it is his right to walk on any street, any time.

When he came upon Mr. Arce and Mr. Hillo spray-painting a freeway pylon, Mr. Masters and Mr. Hillo agree, he wrote the license number of their car on a scrap of paper. The men saw him and demanded the paper from him.

At that point, the stories diverge. Mr. Masters said Mr. Hillo brandished a screwdriver and tried to rob him and Mr. Arce lunged at him, leading him to shoot in self-defense. Mr. Hillo denied this, saying that Mr. Masters fired without provocation or warning.

The police said that Mr. Masters's version was more compelling and that he had acted justifiably in self-defense. They set him free after holding him for what he said was six hours.

"In this case — and I don't want this to sound callous — this was not a difficult decision, unfortunately," said Robert L. Cohen, the deputy district attorney who handled the case. "It's clear that what he did came under the law. Would a reasonable person in a like or similar case have reacted in the same way? And I think the answer is yes."

He added: "We don't think Masters is a hero. It's just a tragedy."

BOBBIES: London's Longtime Loathing for Guns Begins at Last to Fade

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terrorist work or diplomatic and royal protection duties.

To ensure better protection for patrol officers, the Home Office last summer authorized police agencies to begin issuing as standard equipment, truncheons 22 to 26 inches long (55 to 65 centimeters), worn openly on belts. These batons replaced the smaller, 10-inch wooden nightsticks that for decades were the only weapon most police officers were permitted to carry, concealed in their uniform.

In a bid to find other alternatives to sidearms, the Home Office also is testing the feasibility of arming officers with mace or pepper sprays. Most departments have made available body armor, designed principally to protect against knife attacks, which remain a far greater hazard than firearms.

"I think we all value the traditional image of the British bobby," said Paul Condon, superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department. "But we have to police the real world, and the equipment and training must have some link to the real work."

The Home Office predicts, however, that most officers will remain unarmed for

a long time, in keeping with the force's tradition of restraint and the government's long-standing policy of limiting gun possession outside of session.

The image of the unarmed bobby dates back to the founding of Scotland Yard in 1829, and it has been sustained over the years by a web of interlocking cultural and criminal realities.

Because the government has adopted tough laws over the years limiting gun ownership, the number of legal and illegal guns in circulation, though growing, remains relatively small.

And since few police officers have been armed, there has been little reason, until recently, for either the police or wrongdoers to expect violent confrontation.

"In the old days, your garden-variety English criminal might have carried a gun when he needed it for a job, but otherwise left it at home," said John Joces, a retired detective superintendent who ran a squad dealing with gun crime in south London. "The thinking was, the police don't carry guns, so why should I?"

It is a measure of the sensibility here, in contrast to the United States or the rest of Europe, that even now the police in London are required to file an incident report

whenever they draw their nightsticks, since that is the most aggressive measure most police officers here may take.

Even now, London constables say they are careful not to draw their nightsticks unless they feel they are in physical danger.

As a result, many are able to recall exactly the times they have drawn their truncheons, the way many U.S. officers know how often they have drawn or fired their service revolver.

"It is a bit perplexing why people comply with the police, when the power that the policeman is able to utilize is limited," said Peter Waddington, director of criminal justice at Reading University. "But the contract between the people and the citizenry has always been rooted in the notion that people comply with an officer not out of fear, but out of respect. Over the years, each time someone has surrendered with resistance it has given the culture another self-sustaining twist."

But now, Mr. Waddington says, the balance is shifting, due to cultural changes within Britain brought about by immigration, as well as television and films. People are not as bound by the rules and rituals of the past, he said, and are less reluctant to use force to challenge the authority of the police.

AID: U.S. Funding for Russian Reform Effort Frequently Misses the Mark

Continued from Page 1

thoritarian ways. By fostering privatization, reaching out to coal miners' unions and ecology activists, helping business schools and bringing thousands of young Russians to the United States on exchange programs, American dollars have nurtured independent action in a society that for decades sought to quash free thinking, experts said.

At the same time, as the aid program swelled to more than \$1 billion last year, the political desire to show support for Russia outstripped U.S. bureaucrats' ability to dole out aid sensibly and Russian reformers' ability to absorb it.

As a result, more and more money went to already well-funded American consultants with little knowledge of the Russian scene, and to Russian bureaucrats with little appetite for reform.

The U.S. Agency for International Development provided \$1.2 billion in aid to Russia in 1994 — likely a high-water mark since aid is set to fall to \$280 million this year.

The Export-Import Bank spent \$300 million on former Soviet states last year, while the Energy Department contributed \$121 million — mostly for nuclear safety — and the U.S. Information Agency gave \$128 million.

Private companies also have invested in Russia with financial support from the U.S. government.

"This is the system," Ms. Vitelli said. "If you don't spend it this year, you lose it next year."

Money flowed to some beneficiaries whose need could be questioned. Marriott Corp., the big U.S. hotel and restaurant developer, got a \$435,000 grant from the U.S. Trade and Development Program. Russia's wealthy energy industry also benefited.

Consultants sometimes indulged Russian bureaucrats' desire to spend money on travel and fancy trappings. At Russia's Academy of Law, Washington paid for a \$65,000 renovation, complete with custom-made furniture. "It's much nicer than the courtroom where I was trained," the U.S. consultant in charge said proudly.

The deputy chairman of the academy, Vladimir Peisikov, said the courtroom would help teach Russian judges how to manage jury trials, a new phenomenon. "We dreamed about this courtroom for three years," he said.

Washington often relied on consultants who knew more about the AID bureaucracy, and about developing countries, than about Russia, critics said. The consultants were chosen in Washington on a competitive basis, but often with only a vague definition of the work to be performed.

Larry E. Byrne, an AID assistant administrator in charge of management, said that, early in the program, there was too

great a rush to show results. He said AID chose some contractors who did less than high-quality work or were primarily interested in generating new business for themselves in Russia.

Mr. Byrne said the procurement and oversight processes were being strengthened.

A consortium led by the private relief group Save the Children won a \$30 million contract in September to help governmental organizations in Russia. Today, its four foreign representatives in Moscow are still working out of the luxury Aerostar Hotel, still "establishing a baseline" and designing a program for which they began bidding a year ago, the consortium director said.

Such arrangements typically cost AID an average of \$250,000 to \$300,000 a year in salaries, home leave and other benefits. In this case, none of the consortium representatives speaks Russian. And, under the contract, more than \$10 million of the \$30 million will go to the consultants in "management fees" and "general administration costs."

In contrast, the Russian Privatization Center provides an example of AID's efforts to find innovative, small-scale ways to reach Russia's agents of change. With an annual budget of \$800,000 and, eventually, offices in 25 Russian cities, the center helps newly privatized businesses.

ISLAM: Clerics Are Wielding the Religious Edict as a Powerful New Tool

Continued from Page 1

heavy price in international isolation for maintaining the religious edict even after the death of Ayatollah Khomeini.

With militant Islamic fundamentalism gaining strength as a political force in much of the Muslim world, fatwas have become increasingly useful tools for clerics.

Since the late 1980s, fatwas issued by a spectrum of Muslim scholars and Islamic revolutionaries have both opposed and supported peace with Israel, sanctioned or, more often, forbidden the genital mutilation of women, and banned scores of works by filmmakers, artists and writers, including Naguib Mahfouz, the Egyptian Nobel laureate for literature.

Secularist opponents of Islamic rule mock the fatwas, saying that their harsh or contradictory nature have done lasting damage to the image of Islam.

But few deny their power among militants. When a group of young Egyptian fundamentalists ambushed and stabbed Mr. Mahfouz outside his home in October, many linked the attack to a newspaper's plan to publish a novel that theologians at Al Azhar University had condemned.

Their edict said that "The Children of Gebelawi," first published in 1959 but then quickly banned, scoffed at religion and insulted the Prophet Mohammed. Islamic revolutionaries, some of whom were champions of the radical left in the 1960s, have used fatwas to weave an ideological fabric that justifies suicide bombings in Israel, hostage-taking in Lebanon, and the killing of foreigners in Algeria and tourists in Egypt.

During the 1960s, when secular Arab nationalism was at its apex, Islamic fundamentalists often were shunned aside on political issues, with their fatwas limited to such areas as religious fasting, marriage, divorce and charitable obligations.

But it is when men of religion wade into political questions that the problems really begin.

To be sure, Christian and Jewish theologians across the ages have issued their own interpretations of religious law or doctrine, suggesting that sometimes can counter to scientific findings or modern notions.

It took more than 350 years — until 1992 — for the Roman Catholic Church to reverse its condemnation of Galileo, who argued that the Earth revolved around the Sun. Some rabbis still disagree over whether selling Israeli land to Arabs violates Jewish law.

In its strictest sense, a fatwa is an interpretation by a Koranic scholar of how Islamic laws written long ago apply to the demands of everyday life.

Throughout Muslim history, fatwas have had their ups and downs. In the first few centuries of Islam, when the Muslim empire stretched from Arabia to Spain, fatwas tilted in liberal progressive directions, reflecting the triumph of a new faith. Clerics often issued fatwas counseling kindness toward Christians and Jews.

After Napoleon's invasion of Egypt, when secular Arab nationalism was at its apex, Islamic fundamentalists often were shunned aside on political issues, with their fatwas limited to such areas as religious fasting, marriage, divorce and charitable obligations.

Sheikh Tantawi went further, saying he would be happy to receive an invitation to visit Israel.

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Most Active International Bonds

Rank	Name	Ccy	Maturity	Price	Yield	Rank	Name	Ccy	Maturity	Price	Yield	Rank	Name	Ccy	Maturity	Price	Yield
The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Feb. 10. Prices supplied by Telekurs.																	
188	Austria	7%	01/24/95	99.2000	7.5000	101	Germany	7%	05/20/95	98.9000	6.4500	111	Portugal FRN	12%	03/01/96	101.3000	12.2367
218	Belgian Franc	7	04/29/95	98.0300	7.1400	102	Germany	7%	01/20/95	101.2729	7.1600	112	Portugal FRN	12%	02/15/95	101.2500	12.2367
226	British Pound	8	03/25/00	72.5013	8.4500	103	Germany	5%	05/22/95	101.8525	8.1700	113	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300
227	Ford FRN	6.75	02/05/00	99.4800	8.2500	104	Germany	5%	05/22/95	98.4200	7.2400	114	Treasury	7%	03/24/95	96.3720	6.2300
228	Finland	7%	01/20/95	98.3200	8.2500	105	Bundesbank	7%	01/24/95	98.3200	7.3800	115	Bundesbank	7%	04/22/95	98.3200	7.3800
233	Japan Dev. Bk	8	01/31/95	100.8750	7.5000	106	Germany	6%	02/07/95	99.3100	6.4200	116	Portugal FRN	12%	02/21/95	101.1822	11.3300
Denmark	zero	12/10/95	90.5500	6.3200	107	Germany	6%	02/07/95	98.4200	7.2400	117	Portugal FRN	12%	02/21/95	96.2120	6.1100	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	118	Germany	6%	02/07/95	99.3100	6.4200	119	Treasury	7%	03/24/95	96.3720	6.2300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	120	Denmark	7%	01/24/95	98.3200	7.3800	121	Bundesbank	7%	04/22/95	98.3200	7.3800	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	122	Germany	6%	02/07/95	98.4200	7.2400	123	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	124	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	125	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	126	EIB	7%	01/24/95	98.3200	7.3800	127	World Bank	7%	02/07/95	98.4200	7.2400	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	128	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	129	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	130	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	131	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	132	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	133	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	134	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	135	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	136	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	137	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	138	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	139	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	140	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	141	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	142	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	143	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	144	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	145	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	146	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	147	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	148	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	149	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	150	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	151	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	152	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	153	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	154	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	155	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	156	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	157	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	158	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	159	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	160	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	161	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	162	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	163	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	164	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	165	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	166	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	167	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	168	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	169	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	170	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	171	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	172	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	173	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	174	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	175	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	176	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	177	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	178	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	179	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	180	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	181	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	
Denmark	zero	01/10/95	98.1000	6.3200	182	Portugal FRN	12%	02/03/95	101.1822	11.3300	183	Port					

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CYBERSCAPE

<HTML><TITLE>
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Yourself Web
Business</H1><P>

By Brad Spurgeon
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — If you think the weird tags in this headline are a typographical error, think again. They may be all that lie between you and putting your business on the Internet. (Unless you happen to think that the Internet is a set of typographical errors.)

This story is an attempt to demystify the process of getting your business on the most rapidly growing and probably the best suited part of the Internet for business, the World Wide Web.

According to Win Trree's survey called the Internet Index, the Web's traffic developed in 1994 at a rate of 1,713 percent. In addition, this popular format for communicating over the Net is in many ways the most traditional-looking, as well as the part of the Internet that is easiest to use.

The Web consists mostly of pages like a magazine's, with photos, graphics, text and even sound and video. It seems to offer everything offered by all traditional media combined.

One of the keys to its growth is that an aspiring business can create its own basic Web pages and do it relatively cheaply.

Creating Web documents has been simplified by shareware programs that take care of many of the scary textual tags you have to put in your documents to format them for the Web. Even the traditional word-processing program makers are getting into the act. This month Microsoft Corp. is offering a Web formatting extension to its Word for Windows 6.0 program.

The nerd name for this document-formatting language is HyperText Markup Language, or HTML. It is the set of commands that make documents conform to the style and page layout of the Web. It makes documents not only recognizable to the Web itself but also to readers as Web documents.

The codes with the greater-than/less-than signs that you see here make this article an authentic and complete Web document.

You can learn basic HTML in an hour reading a document already on the Web by Eamonn Sullivan and entitled "Crash Course on Writing Documents for the Web," available at: <http://www.demon.co.uk/pages/tutorial/htmlcrashcourse.html>. Then you may graduate to another document called "Beginner's

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China Set To Sign U.S. Energy Agreement

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Chinese officials plan to sign energy deals with the United States during this month's visit by Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary, the official China Daily reported over the weekend, as both countries try to avert a trade war over copyright piracy.

Mrs. O'Leary, who will head an 85-member delegation that includes 65 corporate executives, is to arrive Saturday in Beijing, several days after the start of last-ditch talks on intellectual property rights protection.

The lingering dispute over measures to stop Chinese piracy of U.S. movies, software and recordings has triggered threats of a trade war. Both sides have announced punitive tariffs on each other's products that are to go into effect on Feb. 26 if no agreement is reached.

But China is one of the world's largest potential energy markets. The China Daily said the nation expected to increase power generating capacity by up to 300 million kilowatts by the end of the century.

To do that, it needs more than 700 billion yuan (\$82 billion) in investment to install generators with a total capacity of 100 million kilowatts and to build transmission facilities. One-quarter of the funds are expected to come from foreign investment, the paper said.

U.S. says the delegation expects to sign energy deals worth up to \$8 billion.

(AP, Bloomberg)

■ Day in Court for Patents

Beijing courts have dealt with 440 disputes over patents and other intellectual property in the past three years and resolved 91 percent of them, according to the Legal Daily, The Associated Press reported Sunday.

The official report said the numbers showed the city had improved protection of intellectual property.

Hanging Up on Sprint? Stock's Price Entangles European Deal

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The weakness of Sprint Corp.'s share price has complicated the final negotiations to form a global alliance with Deutsche Telekom AG and France Telecom SA, according to sources close to the German company.

Officially, all three companies said the sharp drop in Sprint stock since the initial announcement of the alliance was irrelevant to the conclusion of their strategic agreement, which calls for Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom to invest \$4.2 billion in Sprint over two years. The stock price has recently recovered some of its losses despite the lack of a final agreement. All three companies have said the agreement will be signed by the end of March and faces no major obstacles.

But several sources familiar with the negotiations, all speaking on condition of anonymity, said Sprint's stock price had emerged as a sensitive issue.

Analysts said the decline in Sprint's share price was a result of capital injections from the French and German telecoms, which di-

luted the value of existing Sprint shares, and a gloomy profit forecast by Sprint.

Sprint stock fell from about \$40 a share in June 1994, when Sprint and its partners signed a memorandum of understanding, to a low of about \$25 a share from mid-December to mid-January. It closed Friday in New York at \$30.375, down 37.5 cents.

Last week, the chairman of Sprint, William Esrey, said negotiations with Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom were proceeding more slowly than expected for several reasons. "We have a lot of things in the final agreement that we are trying to nail down," he said. "They are not driving hard on the terms of price. Whether any adjustments will have to be made, I really don't know." He said Sprint stock was "undervalued."

This week, Wilhelm Pallmann, chairman of Deutsche Telekom, said what remained was "to assess the value of the fixed assets and a whole series of other agreements." Asked to clarify what Mr. Pallmann meant, a Telekom spokesman said: "Assets don't mean share price. We're talking about a lot of things."

But one source close to the Telekom board

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Prosecutors Set To Study Credit Bailout in Japan

By Steven Brill

International Herald Tribune

sitution from failing in the postwar period.

The institutions had a total of 110 billion yen (\$1.1 billion) in uncollectable loans, mostly related to EIE Inc., a speculative property developer that went bust after property prices declined with the bursting of the economic bubble of the 1980s.

The state prosecutors are reportedly focusing on the possibility that Harunori Takahashi, former head of Tokyo Kyowa Credit and a consultant to Anzen Credit, violated guidelines in extending loans to EIE Inc., a private company that he owned.

The dispatch followed reports late last week that several foundations, corporations and even Prime Minister Tomomi Murayama's labor union had deposited the equivalent of millions of dollars in the small institutions, which had poor managerial reputations but paid relatively high interest rates.

The growing controversy is a reminder that although major Japanese banks have begun to make progress in writing off bad loans stemming from the bubble era, much of the non-performing debt weighing down Japan's financial system rests with smaller financial institutions backed by property.

"From the start, we have focused on the need to make the responsibility of the management clear," he said. "There are various problems with the management, and I feel angry about it." The bailout has angered some on grounds that banks that prospered by fueling the surge in property prices during the bubble era should not be rescued with government money.

There also is dissatisfaction among private banks, which are expected to lend 40 billion yen to a special bank set up to fund the failing institutions, with a further 80 billion yen coming from the government.

Russia's Gazprom Buys Stake in U.S. Company

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Gazprom, the giant Russian energy company, is plowing into a high-technology venture in the United States.

Through a subsidiary, Gazprom is investing \$4 million in SI Diamond Technology Inc., a small Houston-based company that wants to develop a new generation of computer screens. Gazprom will receive an equity stake of about 15 percent and a seat on the board of SI Diamond.

The deal is the first time a Russian business has made a large investment in a U.S. company, said Arnold Lipman, president of East/West Technology Partners.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC PROVINCE OF SANTA FE

NOTICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BID N° 006
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY EXECUTIVE AGENCY FOR THE
PROVINCE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC
PROGRAM OF FINANCIAL STABILITY
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF ARGENTINE PROVINCES

PROJECT TO BE EXECUTED:
A NEW HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN IN THE CITY OF SANTA FE

BID OPENING: March 31st 1995 at 10:30 hrs in:
Salón Blanco de la Casa de Gobierno. Primer piso
Calle 3 de febrero 2651 Santa Fe, República Argentina.

1. The Government of Argentina has solicited to the World Bank a loan of US\$ 200,000,000. destined to the second phase of the financial stability and economic development of the Argentine Provinces by accord with the Santa Fe Province and agreements under the umbrella of the national government, with-in the frame of the above mentioned program, intends to utilize part of these funds to finance the execution of the project for this bid.

2. The Province hereby invites qualified companies to present sealed offers for a contract involving civil construction of a premises consisting of standard specialities and critical monovalents of appr. 12,730 m² of surface.

3. Interested qualified parties can obtain additional information, examen or acquire the bid papers as of February 13th, 1995 in the offices of: Unidad ejecutora provincial Av. Presidente Illia 1151, 8th floor telephone 54-42-500436, Santa Fe. For consultations only, also at the Santa Fe Province delegacion in Buenos Aires, Montevideo street N° 371/373 2nd floor, Buenos Aires Zip Code 1019 or via telephone 541-3754570 to 73.

4. Time frame for termination: 24 months.

5. Cost of the bid documents: US\$ 500.

6. The bids have to be accompanied by a guarantee of US\$ 120,000,- and delivered at: Entry desk of the MOSP y V, the Government House, 1st floor, 3 de Febrero 2651 (C.P. 3000) Santa Fe, República Argentina.

No later than 10:00 hrs. of March 31st 1995 set for the bid opening.

Goldman Sachs Details the Indignities of 1994

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Goldman Sachs & Co., the largest U.S. investment banking partnership, confirmed in a regulatory filing that 1994 was its worst year in a long time.

Goldman, in an annual form it files with the Securities and Exchange Commission, said the capital of its 173 partners fell 22 percent as earnings plunged and about 40 senior executives, including Chairman Stephen Friedman, departed.

The decline in capital is a

reflection of the 80 percent drop in pretax profit at the firm's parent, Goldman Sachs Group. The 126-year-old subsidiary, such as units based in Japan and London, and did not fully represent the finances of that many a year earlier.

Partners' capital at the firm fell to \$1.84 billion from \$2.36 billion the year before. But the partners' capital still exceeds the \$1.77 billion they had in 1992.

A spokesman for the firm

said the figures told only part of the story because they did not include Goldman Sachs Group's subsidiaries, such as units based in Japan and London, and did not fully represent the finances of Goldman.

Goldman, which had record pretax profit of \$2.3 billion in 1993 as it borrowed money to increase its bets in worldwide financial markets, slashed its assets by 27 percent last year, reducing speculation as bond prices fell and interest rates rose.

"We have a short-run desire to manage on a conservative basis," said a Goldman executive. "Our leverage numbers are more conservative than they've ever been. Our liquidity, the way we calculate it, is higher than it's ever been."

The firm reduced its assets to \$34.6 billion from \$74.6 billion. Revenue fell 6 percent, to \$5.28 billion. Goldman's profit fell to a range of \$525 million to \$600 million in the financial year ended Nov. 25, before payments to partners and their income taxes, from the \$2.3 billion in 1993.

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Instead, the case looks likely to come down to jobs and political muscle, factors that helped Air France and Olympic Airways, the Greek airline, win huge bailouts last year. Even with the aid, Iberia will have to shed 3,500 of its 24,000 jobs. Although the commission and Iberia want a quick decision, officials said a verdict was unlikely until the second half of this year, when Spain will hold the EU's rotating presidency.

Aware of the stakes, Mr. Kinnock has been cautious, declining to support Karel van Miert, the competition commissioner, who said the commission should block the aid because Iberia promised to stay away from the public trough through 1996 when it won a 120 billion peseta bailout in 1992.

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"Employment or unemployment is a result," Mr. Perigot said. "It is not something on which you can act directly." Setting new job criteria, he said, would only "create expectations in public opinion that we will be unable to meet."

Tom Buerkle

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Close of Trading Edition: Feb. 10

ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 4)

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Publicis Weighs Rupture Of Its Ad Alliance in U.S.

By Daniel Tilles
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Publicis SA, the holding company for the Groupe Publicis advertising and communications agency, has issued an angry communiqué voiding its international alliance agreement with True North Communications, formerly FCB Communications, of Chicago.

But, in its statement late Friday, Publicis also voiced "willingness to cooperate with True North on a new basis to be negotiated by the two parties."

Maurice Lévy, chairman and chief executive officer of Groupe Publicis, cited "differences which had developed over many months and which are currently the subject of arbitration concerning the role, scope and functioning of the international alliance between Publicis and True North."

The creation of the True North holding company in December to replace FCB had been done "with neither consultation nor approval by Publicis," a source said.

The conflict threatens a seven-year-old alliance that now constitutes the world's seventh-largest advertising network.

A dissolution of the agreement could disrupt programs coordinated by the two companies in different regions of the world for clients such as Nestlé SA.

WEB: Starting a Business on the Internet May Be Easier Than You Think

Continued from Page 9

Guide to HTML," available at: <http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/demoweb/htmlprimer.html>

But the best way to hone your Web techniques is to steal other people's code. You do this by asking your Web browser — the program, like Mosaic, that you use to navigate the Web — to show you other people's hidden codes. You'll see neat stuff, like the code (link) that makes any word blink on and off on the Web page of a Netscape browser.

But the formating process is vastly simplified by using editor programs, such as HTMLed, otherwise known as HotMetalled. That program was created by Peter B. Creashaw, of I-Net Training & Consulting Ltd. You may contact him by e-mail at: inet@netb.ca.

Photos for the Web must be saved in certain formats, most often CompuServe GIF, and JPEG. You may download shareware programs that will convert photo files from other formats into GIF. These files are made by scanning your family photo album shots with a scanner that you may either buy, or find someone who rents one like a photocopy shop.

Slicing a photo or graphic onto an HTML document is nothing more than pressing an "Image" button on your HTMLed.

Of course, the most important step is to find yourself Web space. If you don't have the money or the know-how to set up your own server on the Internet with your Mac or PC, you can look around for Internet service providers offering the best price. Some rent monthly Web space for less than the cost of a tank of gasoline.

Often for that price you can get enough rented space to put an entire magazine on the Web. Or maybe you might want to put a talent-scouting agency or even advertise that you are now a consultant on how to make Web pages.

You can select from hundreds of companies that sell Web space, allowing you to shop the world for the cheapest rates.

If you're looking for ideas for setting up a business, check out the following address of 504 commercial companies that are offering business services over the Internet: <http://www.directory.net/dir/business.html>.

A good way to find a space provider is to call up a list of such companies at this address: <http://union.ncsa.uiuc.edu/HyperNews/get/www/leasing.html>. At this address you may also connect with a list of companies that offer free Web space.

Eurotunnel's Car Traffic Aim Called Optimistic

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Eurotunnel PLC, the operator of the Channel Tunnel, could fail to win anywhere near the 50 percent of cross-Channel car traffic it has targeted, a consultants' report said Sunday.

The report estimated that, according to "objective assumptions," the company holding the Shuttle transport franchise under the English Channel will capture no more than 35 percent of the market, with the remaining 65 percent of clients continuing to use car ferries.

The study, whose sponsors were Eurotunnel, the ferry companies and local authorities in Kent, where the tunnel surfaces in England, was carried out by MDS Transmodal consultants.

Using projections provided by Eurotunnel, the consultants concluded that the Shuttle would reach its 50 percent target, thereby causing the virtual

collapse of car ferry firms operating the same route.

But figures provided by the ferry companies suggested the Shuttle's share would settle at just 23 percent, leading to the "commercial collapse of Eurotunnel," the consultants said.

A Eurotunnel spokesman was quoted as saying: "All the report has sought is to strike a

balance between us and the ferry companies."

John Noulton, a Eurotunnel spokesman, said the study did not constitute a prediction of his company's market share.

"Eurotunnel happily signed up to this report, which certainly does not forecast that we will achieve 25 percent or 35 percent of the market," he said.

"We would hardly be pro-

ducing a report which forecasts our possible collapse. Our own forecast remains that we will achieve 50 percent of the car market."

He added that the document "recognizes that the cross-Channel market share of the Kent ports, including Eurotunnel, is growing rapidly and will continue to grow."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Vietnam Puts Off Stock-Market Start

Agence France-Presse

HANOI — Vietnam's often-stated goal of launching its first stock market this year now appears impossible to achieve, a Finance Ministry official was quoted as saying Sunday.

"It would be overly presumptuous to say that Vietnam will have a stock exchange in 1995," Nguyen Cong Nghiep, one of

the figures involved in planning the equities market, told the Vietnam Investment Review.

Mr. Nghiep, who is also vice director of the Financial Scientific Institute, said there had been "no significant progress" in preparations for the exchange since early last year, the paper said.

He said the government had made no announcement about opening a market in 1995, making the prospect even less likely.

"So far, no official documents have been drafted which specify the exact date of such a stock market," Mr. Nghiep was quoted as saying.

A recent report quoted by the newspaper said a stock ex-

change would probably be set up "in late 1996 or early 1997, if serious preparations are made immediately."

■ Reynolds to Da Nang

R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Inc. is setting up a \$21 million joint venture with a state-run firm in the central Vietnamese city of Da Nang, an official of the Vietnamese partner said Saturday.

The venture includes cultivating tobacco and producing cigarettes under the Camel, Salem, Winston and More brands, which would reach the local market by July, an executive of Da Nang Cigarettes Factory said.

SHORT COVER

Northrop Grumman to Lay Off 1,100

LOS ANGELES (Combined Dispatches) — Northrop Grumman Corp. has said it will lay off about 1,100 employees at its military aircraft division in Hawthorne, California, because the U.S. Air Force canceled a missile program contract.

The jobs of 550 more workers in support positions could be affected, the aerospace and defense company said Friday. The U.S. government canceled the AGM-137 tri-service Standoff attack missile program contracts for budget reasons, the company said.

• Martin Marietta Corp. Chairman Norman R. Augustine will get about \$8.2 million in cash and stock options from a benefit-plan payout resulting from the company's pending merger with Lockheed Corp., according to a proxy statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. (Bloomberg, WP)

Central Asians Set Up Regional Bank

ALMA-ATA (Knight-Ridder) — The presidents of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan have signed a series of agreements on political and economic cooperation, including the formation of a Central Asian development bank, the Interfax news agency reported.

President Nursultan A. Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan said the authorized funding of the bank would be about \$10 million, including contributions of about \$3 million from each republic, and \$1.5 to be allocated in the first quarter of this year by each.

Revlon Aims for the Global Look

NEW YORK (NYT) — Revlon Consumer Products Corp. has merged its North American and international divisions to bring global consistency to its operations.

George Fellows, the former Colgate-Palmolive executive who was hired by the cosmetics company in 1993 has been named president and chief operating officer of Revlon Consumer Products Worldwide.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Feb. 13-18, 1995

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

Asia-Pacific

• Feb. 13 Hong Kong The American Chamber of Commerce holds its annual conference on the state of the Philippines' business environment.

• Feb. 14 Tokyo Tokyo Stock Exchange and Takatsu Data Bank, two private companies, merge, releasing December bankruptcy orders.

• Feb. 15 Tokyo December machinery orders; January wholesale price index.

• Feb. 15 Sydney February index of consumer confidence released; British Airways chairman speaks to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

• Feb. 16 Jakarta Indonesian central bank governor William F. Weli of Massachusetts to lead a trade delegation of 25 chief executive officers seeking business opportunities.

• Feb. 16 London December industrial production figures released; Bank of Australia's chairman speaks to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

• Feb. 16 Kuala Lumpur Malaysia's central bank governor, Dato' Dr. Mohamad Ibrahim, leads business leaders on a 12-day trip to Association of Southeast Asian Nations members and to Vietnam.

• Feb. 16 Hong Kong January business prospects survey.

• Feb. 16 Sydney January supply.

• Feb. 17 Sydney January import figures.

• Feb. 17 London Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India to host a two-day international conference to identify the stock price."

London January retail price index; January retail sales; January unemployment; December average earnings; December retail sales.

• Feb. 18 President January wholesale prices.

• Feb. 18 President Bundesbank central council meeting.

London Minutes released from the Dec. 28 meeting of Kenneth Clarke, chancellor of the Exchequer, and Eddie George, Bank of England governor.

London January public-sector borrowing requirement.

Stockholm December industrial orders.

• Feb. 19 November industrial orders.

London January producer price index.

Paris January producer price index.

Europe

• Feb. 12 Basel Hans Thalmeyer, Bundesbank president, chairs meeting of Group of 10 central bank governors.

London January producer price index.

• Feb. 12 December current account; December industrial price index; January unemployment.

Tokyo December industrial production figures for the three months through January; Brussels EU Monetary Committee meeting to discuss Italian and Swedish economic performance.

• Feb. 13 Amsterdam Unemployment statistics released.

Brussels EU Monetary Committee meeting to discuss Italian and Swedish economic performance.

London January trades survey.

Tokyo January consumer price index.

Madrid January consumer price index.

Copenhagen Consumer confidence survey released.

Europe

• Feb. 13 Washington House Judiciary Committee hearing on product liability lawsuits.

Senate expected Cigna Corp., Prudential Corp., the Lom Inc., Kemper Corp.

• Feb. 14 New York Federal Reserve releases its weekly auction of government securities.

Ottawa December monthly survey of manufacturing released; government to sell five-year bonds in a quarterly offering.

Washington October industrial production.

Madrid January housing starts and building permits.

Philadelphia The Philadelphia Federal Reserve releases its monthly survey of economic activity for January.

Washington The Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment insurance claims and state unemployment rates.

Washington The Treasury Department reports weekly money supply/bank reserve data.

Washington The Mortgage Bankers Association of America releases its weekly report on mortgage applications.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

See the Tuesday February 14 edition of the newspaper.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 10.

Continued on Page 13

SPORTS

Cantona Linked to 2d Attack

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The police on Sunday questioned charges that the controversial French soccer star Eric Cantona, banned for allegedly assaulting a fan in England, had attacked a reporter during a vacation on the Caribbean island of Guadeloupe.

"As far as we know, it was just clash of words," a policeman said from Sainte-Anne, in the French overseas territory. "The reporter did not lodge a complaint and did not speak to us about blows."

Terry Lloyd of Britain's ITN television news said on Saturday that Cantona, who plays for Manchester United, had intimidated him on a public beach when he asked him about a police investigation in Britain.

Cantona is waiting to hear whether he will be banned by the English Football Association and charged by the police in connection with the attack on the fan on Jan. 25.

Lloyd told ITN news on Saturday: "He approached me, grabbed me in a headlock and started trying to drag me off the beach, saying 'Come with me, I want to chat with you.'

When Cantona realized he was being filmed, Lloyd said, he let him go and then put his arm around the cameraman's shoulder.

"Suddenly without any warning, Cantona ran at me, launched himself into the air and kicked me in the chest, hurling me across the sand," Lloyd added.

The reporter said he called the police and handed over the video cassette.

In London, Gordon Taylor, chairman of the Professional Footballers Association, said the latest incident would put increased pressure on the game's ruling body to take further action against Cantona.

He is to appear before an FA disciplinary committee on Feb. 24. (Reuters, AP)

By Mark Maske
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The baseball strike has turned a half-year old, and the game's search for new and more disturbing low points continues. Many observers believed the sport had reached its nadir Sept. 14, when team owners announced the first World Series cancellation in 90 years.

Now the major league players' strike is threatening to victimize Opening Day. Spring training camps are scheduled to open this week in Florida and Arizona, and the owners are primed to carry out their plans to begin the season with replacement teams consisting mostly of players who fall into one of two categories: been or never were.

W. J. Usery — called the best mediator in the country by Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich — has made virtually no headway after four months of trying to resolve the bitter labor dispute between the owners and players. Even President Bill Clinton could not influence these parties to compromise.

Now the only people optimistic that a

resolution is within sight are those who subscribe to a darkest-before-the-dawn theory.

"It's going to get worked out," a prominent players' agent said last week. "Things are always apocalyptic before they get done. And this is as apocalyptic as it gets."

Where does baseball go from here?

Talks broke off with even more acrimony between the sides and with Players Association officials turning to Usery. The talks don't seem likely to resume for a while. The two sides will be back in Washington on Wednesday — not to negotiate, but to testify before a hearing of the Senate Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on antitrust, business rights and competition regarding the owners' 73-year-old exemption from U.S. antitrust laws.

Chuck O'Connor, an attorney for the owners, said he saw "no prospect right now for getting back to the bargaining table." He said he hoped Usery remained involved and "that we continue the mediation process and resume negotiations as soon as possible. From what I hear and read, that view is not shared by the other side."

Responded Gene Orza, the union's second-

ranking official: "The transformation of Mr. O'Connor from lawyer to propagandist is interesting. I expect us to be asked to come back to the bargaining table at some point, and I expect us to accept that invitation."

Usery met with Labor Department officials, including Reich, on Friday. They ap-

peared to be a \$1.8 billion-a-year industry, and Clinton said last week: "It's just a few hundred folks trying to figure out how to divide nearly \$2 billion. They ought to be able to figure that out."

The Clinton administration recently shifted strategies, from attempting to get a settlement to simply trying to get the players back on the field, with or without an agreement. The players' next paychecks would come on April 15. One official close to the proceedings said it was time to "let both sides stew," and added: "Sometimes the best thing to do is just let it ride for a while."

In fact, perhaps the best chance for having the major league players on the field on Opening Day is that the union will choose to end the strike even without a new collective bargaining agreement. On Friday, Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah and chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, said they would introduce on Tuesday the first bipartisan legislation of this Congress dealing with the owners' antitrust exemption.

In a letter to Hatch, Donald Fehr, head of

the players' union, indicated he would recommend to the players that they end the strike if the bill is enacted.

The Hatch-Moynihan bill would limit, not repeal, the exemption. In theory, it would permit the players to sue if the owners again attempt to impose a new economic system. Fehr said the threat of a lawsuit would force the owners to change their bargaining approach and the players could be on the field while negotiations would proceed under those conditions.

But first, the players want the sport's former economic system back, with the salary arbitration system and no restricted free agency.

So baseball remains in chaos as the longest, most costly and most destructive work stoppage in pro sports history steamsrolls on.

Said Reich last week: "Each side is absolutely convinced it is right and the other side is wrong, and there is a great deal of mistrust.

There are an awful lot of average, working people in the country who feel like they're being held hostage by these parties. And we've had enough."

Will Opening Day Be the Next Victim of Baseball's Bitter Chaos?

PHILADELPHIA — The Pittsburgh Pirates' 3-1 victory over the Montreal Expos on Saturday was the 15th consecutive win for the National League's best team.

Montreal's Jaromir Jagr scored twice, and Pittsburgh's Mark Langston pitched seven scoreless

innings to lead the Pirates to a 3-1 victory.

"Things are always apocalyptic before they get done. And this is as apocalyptic as it gets."

A baseball players' agent

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SPORTS

Swede Wins by One In Canaries Golf

The Associated Press

SAN BARTOLOME DE TRAJANA, Canary Islands — Jarro Sandelin of Sweden shot a final round 2-under-par 70 on Sunday to win the \$375,000 Canary Islands Open by one shot over Seve Ballesteros of Spain and Paul Eales of England.

Ballesteros held a two-stroke lead going into the final round but slipped to his second straight round of 1-over-par 73 for a four-round total of 283. Sandelin finished at 6-under-par 228.

Eales shot a 1-under 71 in his final round.

Sweden's Anders Forsbrand finished two strokes back at 284 with a final round of 71.

Three players tied for fifth place three strokes back at 285 — Germany's Sven Struver, Darren Clarke of Northern Ireland and Gary Emerson of England.

"It's more difficult for me to win the Canary Islands Open than the U.S. Masters," said Ballesteros, who has won the U.S. event twice. "It was difficult to putt on the greens."

Sandelin opened with a first-round 74, dropped to a 72 in the second round on the 6,368-yard (6,311-meter) Maspalomas Golf Club course, and then shot

a blistering 66 on Saturday to pull within two strokes of Ballesteros and the lead.

"He did not make one mistake," Ballesteros said of Sandelin.

David Gilford of England, who won the event last year, finished with a final round of 74, 11 strokes behind the winner.

• Peter Jacobsen held a three-stroke lead in the Buick Invitational in San Diego, California, after three rounds, pulling away in the back nine on Saturday to finish with a 4-under-par 68.

Jacobsen, who had a 54-hole score of 15-under 201, won the Pebble Beach National Pro-Am last weekend with a 1-under 271, a tournament record.

Jacobsen, shooting for his second straight win, was one of seven leaders at 11-under early on the back nine when he made his move. He chipped in from 35 feet (10.5 meters) to eagle the par-5, 535-yard (482-meter) 13th and go 13-under.

A downhill 18-foot birdie putt dropped him to 14-under on the par-4, 398-yard 14th.

Tied for second at 12-under 204 were Hal Sutton, who also shot 68, and Kirk Triplett, who had a 66.

New Zealand's America's Cup Magic

By Barbara Lloyd
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In "The Wind," a 1992 Francis Ford Coppola film about a fictitious America's Cup campaign, a secret sail saved the United States from losing the cup to an international challenger. The sail was called the Whomper.

Now there is another Whomper. But this one belongs to Team New Zealand, and it's for real.

In its final race of the second round of the trials off San Diego last week, New Zealand's Black Magic 2 hoisted its Whomper, a small gennaker. It was a sail the team had used only once before. The Kiwis went on to trounce Rioja de España by 20 minutes in a light air skirmish.

And in the same race, the black boat from New Zealand passed two other cup boats that had started 10 minutes ahead.

In truth, although there is magic in the name of the boat, the sail does not appear to have that singular quality. But its usefulness is just one more sign that Team New Zealand is on a methodical march to victory in the America's Cup.

New Zealand began its odyssey with the start of the trials on Jan. 14. Since then, the jet-black boat has an 11-1 win-loss record. Its otherwise perfect score was marred by a technical protest that disqualified Black Magic 2 from a race it had won on the water.

Chris Dickson, a New Zealander with his own syndicate, TAG Heuer Challenger, said:

lence, this time around, is not surprised about his countrymen's performance.

"The big-budget teams that have spent more time on the water are showing the benefits of that," Dickson said last week.

"Team New Zealand, One Australia and Nippon 94 are further up the development curve than the rest of us. But that curve is a long way up, and performance begins to flatten out."

By contrast, Dickson said, his syndicate had been sailing for little more than a month. The team is developing so fast that it's like "rocketing up the learning curve at 100 miles an hour," he added.

Unlike baseball or football, in which the players are the game, America's Cup racing is a complex mix of men, women and machines, sails and psyche. Figuring out how to peal at the right time is like trying to pinpoint a weather window for a manned space shuttle.

In fact, exemplary beginnings in the America's Cup have proved to be disappointing for New Zealand sailors. In the 1986-87 trials in Australia, the team financed by Michael Fay went into the challenger finals against Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes with a 37-1 record. Then Conner defeated the Kiwi team 4-1, in the final matches.

In the 1992 trials, another Fay-financed New Zealand team blitzed its way to the finals, then lost in the last days, 7-3, to Italy's Il Moro di Venezia syndicate.

New Zealand's Black Magic 2 doesn't have Fay's fortune this time to bolster its hopes. But it has taken the offensive like never before. The team has leveled a

series of protests against other boats as well as the rules mediator, the America's Cup International Jury.

The team was particularly incensed about the jury's decision Feb. 2. The group ruled that Black Magic 2 could not send a crew member up the mast during racing to look out for wind and current, as well as kelp and whales. Peter Blake, New Zealand's manager, said his team had cleared the procedure with the jury ahead of time.

"Our real problem is that we asked the jury what it wanted us to sail," Blake said. "They gave us an answer, we conducted ourselves accordingly, and then they moved the goal posts."

Black Magic's disqualification from the race against One Australia — and the only blemish on its ledger — resulted from that decision.

By comparison, the competition among U.S. defense teams has been as placid as a rowboat on a pond. Both Young America and Stars & Stripes carry scores of 9 points into the start Tuesday of the third round of defenders' trials.

The America3 all-women's team, meanwhile, has struggled with a boat designed and built for the 1992 races. The other teams, including challengers, are competing in yachts built for the 1995 races. America3 will get a new boat, which its benefactor, Bill Koch, says will be "radical." But it won't be ready to sail until the fourth round, which begins March 2.

SIDELINES

Leg Injury Ends Holy Bull's Career

HALLANDALE, Florida (AP) — Holy Bull, the 1994 U.S. Horse of the Year, will be retired after sustaining ligament damage while battling for the lead on the backstretch during the Don Handicap on Saturday at Gulfstream Park.

Holy Bull was running second, a length behind Cigar, when jockey Mike Smith suddenly pulled him up at about mid-backstretch. Cigar won the race. A veterinarian said Smith's quick action saved Holy Bull from serious injury.

The veterinarian said there was a minor injury to a tendon that runs from just below the knee to where it is attached below the ankle and that the worst damage was in the lower part of the tendon.

Kenyan Sets 3,000 Meters Record

GHENT, Belgium (Combined Dispatches) — Kenyan Moses Kiptanui ran a new indoor world record in the 3,000 meters Sunday, shattering his old mark by more than two seconds despite being held up by a lapped runner during his sprint finish. Kiptanui finished in 7 minutes 35.15 seconds, edging his three-year-old time by 2.6 seconds.

In Karlsruhe, Germany, Sun Caiyun of China improved her own world indoor pole vault record to 4.13 meters on Sunday. Sun set the previous best of 4.12 meters at a meet in Berlin on Friday.

In Reno, Nevada, Michael Johnson, the world's top-ranked runner at 200 and 400 meters, set a world indoor record of 44.97, run in the 400 meters on Friday night. The old record was 45.02, set by Danny Everett in 1992.

(Reuters, AP)

For the Record

Darin Jackson, unable to reach a deal with the Chicago White Sox, has agreed to a \$3.5 million, one-year contract with the Seibu Lions of Japan's Pacific League.

The Los Angeles Rams have signed Rich Brooks, who coached the University of Oregon for past 18 years, to a four-year contract as their new head coach.

The man convicted of slamming into the car of Sacramento Kings guard Bobby Hurey has been sentenced to three years' probation and fined \$300.

(AP)

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

Top 25 College Results

Now the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' men's college basketball and NCAA tournaments are listed. No. 1, North Carolina, beat Florida State 75-67. No. 2, Georgetown, beat Syracuse 73-66. No. 3, Connecticut, beat Boston College 73-67. No. 4, Duke, beat Michigan State 70-65. No. 5, Kansas, beat Oklahoma 75-67. No. 6, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 7, Michigan, beat Michigan State 75-67. No. 8, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 9, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 10, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 11, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 12, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 13, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 14, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 15, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 16, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 17, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 18, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 19, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 20, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 21, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 22, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 23, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 24, Florida, beat Florida 75-67. No. 25, Florida, beat Florida 75-67.

Other Major College Scores

FOOTBALL

NCAA Division I-A

NCAA Division II

NCAA Division III

NCAA Division IV

NCAA Division V

NCAA Division VI

NCAA Division VII

NCAA Division VIII

NCAA Division IX

NCAA Division X

NCAA Division XI

NCAA Division XII

NCAA Division XIII

NCAA Division XIV

NCAA Division XV

NCAA Division XVI

NCAA Division XVII

NCAA Division XVIII

NCAA Division XIX

NCAA Division XX

NCAA Division XXI

NCAA Division XXII

NCAA Division XXIII

NCAA Division XXIV

NCAA Division XXV

NCAA Division XXVI

NCAA Division XXVII

NCAA Division XXVIII

NCAA Division XXIX

NCAA Division XXX

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NCAA Division XXXII

NCAA Division XXXIII

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NCAA Division XXXIX

NCAA Division XL

NCAA Division XLI

NCAA Division XLII

NCAA Division XLIII

NCAA Division XLIV

NCAA Division XLV

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NCAA Division XLIX

NCAA Division L

NCAA Division LII

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NCAA Division LXIII

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NCAA Division LXV

NCAA Division LXVI

NCAA Division LXVII

NCAA Division LXVIII

NCAA Division LXIX

NCAA Division LXX

NCAA Division LXI

NCAA Division LXII

NCAA Division LXIII

NCAA Division LXIV

NCAA Division LXV

NCAA Division LXVI

NCAA Division LXVII

NCAA Division LXVIII

NCAA Division LXIX

NCAA Division LXX

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Amid Some New Faces, Heat Stars Swish and Slam the NBA's Party

'Good Eggs' Join Show

By Anthony Cotton
Washington Post Service

PHOENIX, Arizona — Looking to pack up the woes of a troubling first half of play, the National Basketball Association came to the Valley of the Sun on Sunday for the 45th All-Star Game. It was hoped that the contest would do its part.

Unless one looked in a skybox or to one of the myriad parties — or perhaps in a batting cage — there was no sign of Isiah Thomas or Magic Johnson or Michael Jordan. In place of those long-time NBA luminaries there would be the likes of Dana Barros and Tyrone Hill and Vin Baker on the floor at America West Arena.

That's not to say that Barros, a sharpshooting guard who leads the Philadelphia 76ers in six categories, or Hill and Baker — forwards from Cleveland and Milwaukee, respectively — don't belong; in fact, there are league officials who would say that the trio are direct descendants — in attitude if not in talent — of the former greats.

"That's the direction the coaches went in; they rewarded guys who are helping their teams, even if the record doesn't always show it," said Brian Hill, the Orlando Magic coach who was to direct the East all-stars. "You want to reward a Dana Barros, rather than put a guy on the team just because he's been there two or three years in a row."

The question that remains to be answered — in the crowd's response during the game and in the television ratings — is whether fans would rather see

The \$1 Million Shot Fell One Foot Short

New York Times Service

PHOENIX — He may yet pull out a victory for Strongsville High School in Ohio with a clutch shot at the buzzer. He will most certainly go on to new challenges, wrought with consequences and pressure.

But nothing soon in Mike Hoban's life will compare to taking a 3-point shot worth \$1 million.

Hoban, whose name was picked from among 6 million entrants in the Foot Locker contest, stepped onto the America West Arena floor on Saturday night. Then moments later, with a sellout All-Star crowd standing and a nationwide television audience watching, the 16-year-old junior varsity forward let fly a single shot from the top of the key. Air ball. It had to go 23 feet (7 meters). It went 22.

Hoban buried his head in his hands before his family came out to console him. After the crowd's groan, cheers followed.

Throughout the week leading up to his shot, Hoban had received coaching from the All-Star guard Dan Majerle, the league's career leader in 3-point field-goal percentage. Majerle walked into the arena floor area with Hoban on Saturday night, patiently sitting in the tunnel leading to the locker room. Hoban took a couple of practice shots on the side at an invisible basket before squaring up.

Charles Barkley walked onto the court after the miss and addressed the crowd. "I want you all to remember to cheer for me when I shoot an air ball," he said.

"good eggs" or more talented, albeit allegedly selfish, players such as Derrick Coleman and Kenny Anderson of New Jersey, neither of whom made the team just a year after being elected as starters by the fans. Of the perceived good guys, David Robinson, center for the San Antonio Spurs, said he thought the unusual makeup of the all-star squads this year was just part of a transition for the NBA. "It used to be that you would see the same faces at the all-star game every year — Dominique Wilkins, Larry Bird and Robert Parish," he said. "Now, there have been two or three new guys every year. Both ways are fun, but I think I like it more now because the new faces here only show how wide open things are in the league; that instead of the Lakers and Celtics having the best teams and all the all-stars, everybody has good players and there are a lot of teams with a chance to win the championship."

Robinson will back up the starting center, Hakeem Olajuwon, on the West team; Olajuwon will be joined in the starting lineup by Charles Barkley of Phoenix and Shawn Kemp of Seattle at forward and Dan Majerle of Phoenix and Latrell Sprewell of Golden State at guard. The team will be coached by Phoenix's Paul Westphal.

Hill will start two members

of his Magic — Shaquille O'Neal at center and Anfernee Hardaway at guard — along with Reggie Miller of Indiana at guard and Chicago's Scottie Pippen and Detroit's rookie Grant Hill at forward. Hill, the former Duke star, became the first rookie to finish first in the fans' balloting for the starting lineup, tallying 1,289,585 votes.

"Last year I was watching all this as a fan and I was in awe of everything; now I'm here starting in the game but I'm still in awe of everything — nothing's changed," Hill said. "All this hasn't soaked in yet; there's been so much to enjoy — eating with the fellas and the parties and hanging out and practicing on the court — I couldn't say what's been the most fun."

In past years the all-star game has been a means for players to stick it to peers who they felt had garnered too much too soon or took themselves a bit too seriously. Last season, the veterans on the West squad double- and triple-teamed O'Neal — unheard of in the annual triple-digit scoring fest — and hoisted him into a 2-for-12 shooting performance.

But in a year full of hard feelings on and off the court, Grant Hill seems to have been granted some sort of immunity. "I think it's because I've already gotten to know a lot of these guys," he said. "Anfernee was talking about not passing the ball to me but he was kidding — I think. If I get the ball, all I'm gonna do is throw alley-oop passes to Shaq anyway."

But Hill is savvy enough to know that what's money in the bank during the season doesn't apply to all-star contests. O'Neal, Robinson and Olajuwon are the NBA's top three scorers but Sunday's game should be dominated by small players who control the ball — like Grant Hill, Pippen and Hardaway.



Bruce Schreiter
Miami's Harold Miner sailing to the hoop to slam home a shot en route to victory in the all-star slam-dunk contest.

Miami Players Win Events

The Associated Press

PHOENIX, Arizona — After Glen Rice swished 'em, his teammate Herold Miner slammed 'em.

On the National Basketball Association's annual day of hype known as All-Star Saturday, Miami players swept the skills competition. Rice beat Reggie Miller in the long-distance shootout, then Miner won his second slam dunk championship after missing the contest last season because of an injury.

The Heat may be one of the league's worst teams, but Miner and Rice showed their entertainment value. Rice warned up with his first 3-point title, then Miner started showing the only sparks of the day with his power dunks.

The rookie game showed off the league's oew talent and the shootout was close, but the crowd at America West Arena didn't really get going until Miner started doing his thing.

The best of his muscular dunks was one in which he approached the basket from the left side, spun 180 degrees, lowered the ball to his knee and slammed it backward through the basket.

His second move was a flying left-handed jam, and he completed his routine with a 360-degree spin and slam.

With rap music as the background, Miner's acrobatics made this one no contest. Minnesota's Isaiah Rider, who won the contest last year, missed two of his four attempts in the finals while Miner hit three of four.

All were spectacular.

"I tried to throw them down hard," said the 6-foot-5 inch (1.96 meter) Miner. "That's what I try to do on all my dunks. Judges like to see power from someone my size."

Miner scored 49.2 of a possi-

ble 50 points in the first round and had 46 points in the final against Rider and Jamie Watson, the Utah Jazz rookie.

No one was happier for his teammate than Rice, who sat with Miner during the slam dunks and cheered him on.

"He was saying there was a Heat wave in here," Miner said.

In winning the shootout in his second appearance in the contest, Rice beat the flashy favorite.

Rice, who has made 43.9 percent of his 3-pointers this season, was the last of four qualifiers after the first round. He scored 14 points, while Charlotte's Scott Burrell had 19, Miller 17 and San Antonio's Chuck Person 15.

Nooe of the shooters in the 3-point contest took full advantage of the new 22-foot distance. Rice outscored Miller 17-16 in the final round, matching the third-lowest final-round total in the event's 10-year history.

"I kept hearing people picking Reggie and Chuck — that helped me get motivated," Rice said. "I was definitely confident. I honestly and truly believed that if I got in the rhythm, I'd walk away the winner."

Mark Price, who won the event the past two All-Star weekends, missed the shootout this year because of a broken wrist. He scored 24 points in the finals a year ago.

Both Miller, who dazzled NBA fans with his 3-point shooting in the playoffs last year, and in the World Championships last summer for the United States, and Rice scored 19 points in the semifinals.

Rice won a coin toss before the finals and decided to shoot first.

Kansas Uses Its Size to Beat Sooners

The Associated Press

BIG was better for second-ranked Kansas.

Technical fouls against Oklahoma fueled rallies in each half for the No. 2 Jayhawks as they defeated the Sooners, 93-76, in Lawrence, Kansas, on Saturday.

"We felt that we could get good shots; we have more size," said Roy Williams, who coaches

hawks that produced a 37-24 lead with 5:50 to play. Two more were called with 15 minutes to play after an Oklahoma player was knocked down by Pollard without a foul being called. Guyler made all four free throws, giving Kansas a 58-39 lead. Kansas led 64-41 after point guard Jacquie Vaughn hit a free throw and LaFrentz completed a three-point play with 14:22 left, capping a 17-2 run.

"I thought there was a big momentum change with that first technical," said Kelvin Sampson, coach of the Sooners.

Ryan Minor, the Big Eight's

leading scorer, had 26 points for the Sooners before fouling out with 4:28 to play.

No. 4 Massachusetts 94, Southwest Louisiana 63; in Lafayette, Louisiana. Donita Bright had 15 points and Lou Roe added 14 and 11 rebounds as Massachusetts shook off a rough week.

The Minutemen made easy prey of the Cajuns from the start, taking a 16-1 lead and staying on top by at least 20 points much of the way.

Massachusetts was toppled as No. 1 after a 78-75 loss a week earlier to George Washington. UMass also got an incomplete on its report card last week when a student protest at Rutgers halted a game Tuesday with the Minutemen down 31-29 at half-time.

A technical on the Oklahoma center, James Mayden, with seven minutes left in the first half led to a 10-0 run by the Jay-

No. 6 UCLA 96, Washington St. 83; J.R. Henderson scored 21 of his 28 points in the second half as UCLA overcame a second-half deficit to beat Washington State.

The Bruins won their fourth in a row and snapped a 13-game homestand winning streak that dated to last season.

No. 7 Michigan St. 68, Penn State 53; Shanna Riser scored 21 points as the Spartans held onto first place in the Big Ten with a victory in State College, Pennsylvania.

Penn State controlled the pace of the game early, forcing the Spartans into a slow, half-court contest that the Nittany Lions led 32-28 at halftime.

No. 8 Maryland 80, Florida State 65; Maryland, in danger of losing the momentum gained by its victory four days earlier over top-ranked North Carolina, shook off pesky Florida State with an 11-0 run in the closing minutes in College Park, Maryland.

No. 11 Wake Forest 62, Duke 61; Randolph Childress beat Duke in the final seconds for the second straight season, hitting a 10-footer with six seconds left in Durham, North Carolina.

Childress, who scored 22 points, sank a 3-pointer with 11 seconds remaining last season to beat Duke at home, 69-68.

Childress had missed last-second shots earlier this season at Georgia Tech and this week at Florida State that could have tied or won games, but the senior came through this time as the Demon Deacons beat the Blue Devils for the fifth straight time.

No. 12 Arkansas 97, Vanderbilt 94; Coriess Williamson, shut down with five points in the second half, scored the first seven in overtime as the Razorbacks edged the Commodores in Nashville, Tennessee.

No. 13 Missouri 81, No. 24 Oklahoma St. 79; in Columbia, Missouri, Julian Winfield led a balanced attack with 13 points and 10 rebounds and Bryant Reeves followed a career game with a clunker for Oklahoma State.

The 6-foot-5-inch Winfield, who had a career-high 18 rebounds against Iowa State on Wednesday, enabled Missouri to overtake the Cowboys and tie Kansas for the conference lead.

No. 14 Arizona St. 79, No. 15 Stanford 70; Isaac Burton scored 14 of his 19 points in the second half as the Sun Devils won a pivotal game at home.

Arizona State won its fifth straight and for the sixth time in seven games against Stanford.

No. 16 Villanova 81, Seton Hall 67; Eric Ebert scored 19 points and hit three 3-pointers to short-circuit second-half rallies for Seton Hall in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Kerry Kittles added 23 points and hit two late 3-pointers to finish off the Pirates as Villanova swept the season series.

No. 17 Virginia 62, Clemson 44; in Clemson, South Carolina, Junior Burrough scored 9 of his 13 points during a second-half run and Virginia held Clemson to a mere 10 field goals down the stretch.

The Cavaliers squandered a 10-point halftime lead, but then outscored Clemson 22-7 over the final 13 minutes for their fourth victory in five games.

No. 19 Iowa St. 72, Nebraska 69; in Ames, Iowa, Fred Hoiberg scored 20 points, including 7 of Iowa State's 12 points in overtime, as the Cyclones ended a four-game losing streak.

Auburn 70, No. 21 Mississippi St. 69; in Starkville, Mississippi, Mochie Norris scored 19 of his 23 points in the second half and Auburn held off a furious last-minute rally.

No. 22 Oregon 107, Oregon State 86; in Eugene, Oregon, Wilkins scored 18 points and Henry Maiden 16 as Oregon got its first season sweep of the Beavers since 1961.

The 107 points was the most for the Ducks in a Pac-10 game and their most in any contest since they scored 116 against Villanova in the 1974-75 season.

No. 23 Alabama 74, LSU 66; in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Jamal Faulkner and Antonio McDyess combined for 30 points, enough to overcome 40 by LSU's Ronnie Henderson.

McNair's Day of Reckoning

By Thomas George

New York Times Service

football field," McNair said. "They wanted to know about my personal life. How were you brought up? Why did you go to Alcorn? The main football question was what things make you determine in what area you throw the ball?" I felt great about it. I kind of knew what to expect. And I let it be known that whoever picks me I will do what they ask. If they want me to start right away, fine. If they want me to wait two or three years and learn the offense, fine. I've had a spotlight on me for most of my life. I can do without it if it means becoming a better NFL quarterback."

Draft day is not until April 22. Carolina and Jacksonville pick 1-2 in the draft and both teams are still interested in McNair. The Houston Oilers pick No. 3 and they are considered to be more than interested.

So, what is the downside? The toughest criticism so far concerns his voice. It is a little high-pitched, some scouts say. Is that a problem in calling cadences?

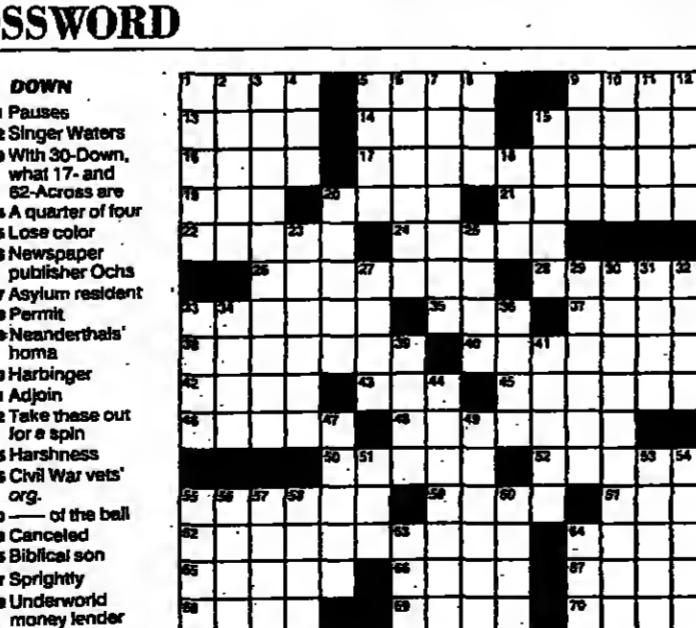
McNair laughed.

"I have heard that before, but most scouts don't mention it," McNair said. "When you're calling signals, the voice takes on a different, harder sound, anyway. I come from Mississippi. Some of the people around here have a different type voice and manner of speaking to me, too."

He is ready for his biggest test, Sunday. "The players here, they know what I can do on the football field and that makes me feel good," he said. "They give me credit and they've made me just one of the guys. I've watched everything and learned. I listen more than I talk."

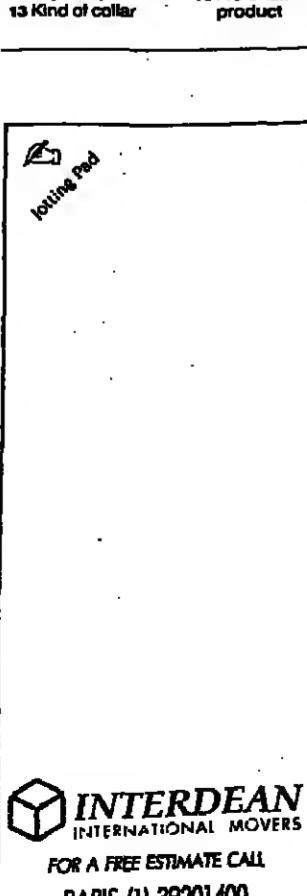
And Sunday, he will have little to say. His plan is to let his skills do the talking.

CROSSWORD



O New York Times / Edited by Will Shortz

Solutions to Puzzle of Feb. 10
WARM DREAM FAIR
ASIA SHONE REAR
NECK PLUGS IDLE
TAKETOONIESHEEELS
AILED KANSAS
AMEBAE THIRD
SOXER TROT SLOP
HOPE AGAINST THORPE
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LANGUAGE

The Origin of 'Upside the Head'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Right from the get-go, we're going to knock ourselves out by tracing the origin of *upside the head*.

Heath Shuler is the high-priced young quarterback for the Washington Redskins. "He is now in the National Football League," David Aldridge wrote in *The Washington Post*, "and soon will have all types of men just waiting to crack a forearm upside his \$19.25 million head."

Bob Levey, a columnist in the same newspaper, did a piece recently that showed how the use of Black English sometimes harms its users in mostly white workplaces. An African-American lawyer from Richmond, Virginia, called him to say her "noticeably black turns of phrase" made her the butt of jokes.

Like all slang, Black English has its place, which is not always the workplace; however, some of its livelier locations cross over into general use. One such is *upside the head*, adopted by Southerners of all races, and spreading by sports usage.

The word *upside* began as *up so* in a phrase that in the 16th century became *upside down*. In 1927, reports Merriam-Webster's 10th Collegiate, it became a noun meaning "upward trend" or "positive aspect" as in "Even being president or speaker has an upside." Then, in 1929, another meaning emerged, as a preposition, works by or about blacks: "on, up against, alongside, or against the side of." Robert MacKenzie, a TV critic, wrote: "If they wish to knock a thug *upside the head*, they do so." By the 1970s, the knock on — or slap against — the noggin crossed into general usage. *The New Yorker* wrote in 1976: "There is a further penalty of a hit *upside the head* for stuffing the toll collector." Two years later, the crime novelist Joseph Wambaugh was more graphic: "When I busted her old man that time he went *upside her head* with a meat mallet."

In a related development, a semantic change has overtaken a familiar phrase. "What does *knock yourself out* mean these days?" Laura L. Guggenheim of New York asks. "For example: 'I'm off for a walk on the beach.' Knock yourself out."

A generation ago, *to knock oneself out* was to strain for effect, to make a great effort; as the OED defined it, "to apply oneself energetically (to the point of exhaustion)." Its contrary version, *Don't knock yourself out*, meant "Don't try too hard" or "Don't bother if it's difficult." That meaning still exists, though it is sometimes expressed as *knock yourself loose*.

However, the predominant sense in sitcoms today is "enjoy yourself" or "get your kicks on

this." On "Dave's World," a CBS sitcom based on the humorist Dave Barry's life, a baby sister hands Barry's younger son a bowl of chocolate cake mix and says, "Here, Will, knock yourself out."

Returning to the contributions of Black English, we have this letter from David H. Mortimer of the American Assembly at Columbia University: "A peculiar word has thrust itself at me in three business meetings, in Sam Shepard's 'Simpatico' and Charles Busch's 'You Should Be So Lucky.' The word is *get-go*."

The Dictionary of American Regional English lists this with its variant spelling *gir-go*, as "especially frequent among black speakers." In *Clarke Major's 1970 Dictionary of Afro-American Slang*, it is defined as "the beginning" and the Random House Historical Dictionary of American C-Slang has a 1966 citation.

The linguist Robert L. Chapman thinks its origin in Black English was the verb phrase *get going*. From the *get-go* is now used in the whitest-shoe law offices, and any Pecksniffian derogator of it deserves a figurative *slap upside the head*.

Priorities had a nice run for a while, as bureaus tried to put first things first. Then *trivialized* had its moment in the vogue-verb sun until the usage of this older verb shrank to the very occasional. Now we have the *-ize* of demons upon us, and *demonize* is where the hot word is at.

"Even by the standards of the people who most want to *demonize* me," said Speaker Newt Gingrich about his multimillion-dollar book deal, "it does seem at some point they are going to run out of this story."

The word has historical resonance. "I hope to atom to them for my *demonizations*," William Taylor, a British literary critic, wrote in 1799. For a century, the verbed noun meant "to render demoniacal," to make appear like a demon — an evil spirit of lower rank than a devil. Recently, a new sense has emerged: "to criticize excessively; to caricature unfairly." In this meaning, the verb is an attack on the attacker, and the villain is the one who engages in the exaggeration of faults.

This is another example of the Basher Revival. To sully the motive or tactics of a critic of Japanese tariffs, for example, call him a *Japan-basher*. A critic can be fair, but a *basher* is a certified meanie. In the same way, Any disparager or critic of a modern politician is now subject to the countercharge of *demonization*.

Thus has the word been trivialized. Time for reappropriation: When out to savage the savagers, try *Satanize*.

New York Times Service

Jorge Semprun's Journey Back to Life

By Joan Dupont

PARIS — Jorge Semprun, sitting at the Café de l'Espresso, across the street from his publisher, feels the pinch of time. When two British officers met up with him on the road near Buchenwald on April 12, 1945, Semprun was a young man whose gaunt face terrified his liberators. "There were no mirrors at the camp," he says. During the half century since, he has tried to see what they saw, seize the experience at a distance: "Le Grand Voyage" (1963) described deportation, the voyage out; his new book, considered one of the literary events of the year, "L'Écriture ou la vie," charts his journey back to life.

"For years I repressed my memories," the writer explains. "I was calm, lobotomized, cured of the past, except for sudden flashes — the sight of a cigarette smoked down to the butt, a crust of black bread — when I began to write, everything came back and the anguish with it."

With his dark brow and smoldering eyes, Semprun has always cut a handsome if brooding figure. An outlaw who lived under countless aliases, a refugee from Spain who writes in French, he took on an official identity late in life when he became the Spanish minister of culture. Over a cup of coffee at the Café de l'Espresso, he looks lighter, almost a bon vivant — even as he talks about André Malraux, Goethe and Primo Levi, civil war in Spain, the camp near Weimar, survival and suicide.

These days, the anguish comes and goes, he says. "The pressure is on right now, the past is being stirred up because Europe needs a clear and accurate memory of that period. And my memory is not the same at 70 as it was when I was 20: There is less time ahead to talk about all that. Months perhaps, not years."

At 20, Semprun, a philosophy student at the Sorbonne, joined the British Buckmaster division of the Résistance. "I never thought of the danger, but that's hardly to my credit because I never knew what it was to be afraid. Today, I tremble when one of my grandsons is on the road!"

He describes his big Spanish family — he was born the middle child of seven — as Catholic and liberal. His grandfather had been a prime minister, his uncle was a founder of the Spanish Republic, and his father represented the exiled government at The Hague. "Exile changed everything — our culture, our language, our politics."

In September 1943, while his friends resumed their studies, Semprun was arrested by the Gestapo and deported to Buchenwald. "There was a small Spanish network; I wasn't alone and that's what saved me — and I wasn't Jewish."

Another element for survival was that he spoke German, "like Primo Levi," the Italian writer whose death plays an important part in "L'Écriture ou la vie": "Primo Levi had come back to life because he



Jacques Saverin/Gamma

Buchenwald survivor Semprun.

discovered writing, but I had to stop writing to live. After the camps, I thought death was behind me, that I was immortal; then, death caught up with Primo Levi."

On April 11, 1987, the anniversary of Buchenwald's liberation, Semprun heard the news of Levi's suicide. "He had flung himself down the staircase. After all he had lived through! I was shocked to a new awareness, the way I relate to memory changed then."

Semprun was lucky to be healthy; he says he was not really in bad shape when the British officers met him: "I was skinny, of course, and I stayed skinny."

After the war, he spent time in Paris bookstores and cafés, tried to write and gave up. For years he led a clandestine life, as anti-Franco activist traveling through Europe. "Writing kept me inside my memories," he says. "The best way to get outside them was action."

His break with the party in 1964 — he was expelled for not toeing the line — coincided with finishing "Le Grand Voyage," the book he had put aside 16 years before. "Writing helped me make the break," he said. "If I had been French, I would have left earlier, but the Spanish connection weighed

heavily. Communism was the most potent weapon against Franco."

His writing has a spiral shape, an intense cinematic way of playing back memories, cutting between adventures in love and politics, aborted romances, interrupted lives. Small wonder Alain Resnais and Costa Gavras chose him as a scriptwriter on films like "La Guerre est finie," "Z," and "L'Aveu."

"Resnais said, 'Jorge, we won't make a movie on politics or Spain — it's too close to you — I'm not interested in your politics, but in the way your writing goes back and forth in flashback and flashback forward.' So what movie did we make? 'La Guerre est finie!'" That film, written in 1965, is about a headless press anti-Franco militant, played by Yves Montand.

Semprun has written a TV script on the Dreyfus affair, and the next is about Jean Moulin and the Résistance. "But I dreamt that a young director will ask me to write about 20-year-olds in love in Paris." He laughs. "Or a comedy!"

Because of his past as a stateless person, he feels neither French nor Spanish: "Of very French and very Spanish — if it didn't sound pretentious, I'd say I feel European. What a paradox it was for the Spanish to have a French writer as minister of culture!" He calls his stint in Felipe González's government frustrating and limited, adding that it's good for writers to be up against real life.

For the first time in his life is writing a novel in Spanish. "The story of one day in the life of a family near Toledo 20 years after the Civil War, a confrontation between two generations. To be sure that my own memory doesn't intrude, nobody will be older than 40. The boy and girl are 20 — they relate to war differently."

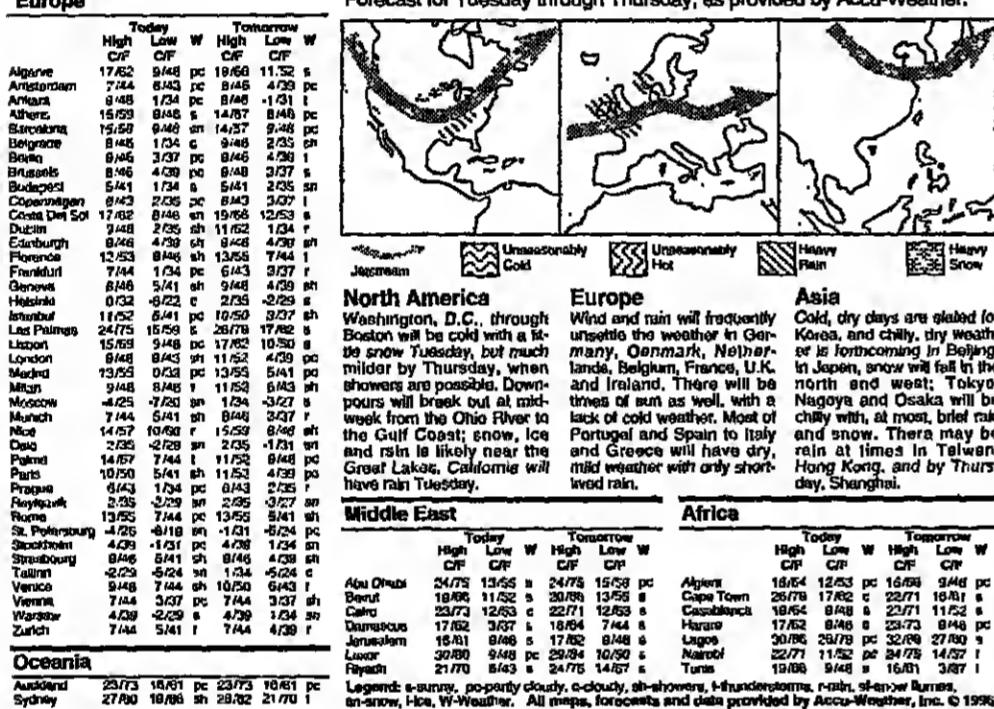
In April 1992, he took his grandsons to the anniversary commemoration at Buchenwald. "They're not political the way my generation was; they're interested in social issues, and the existence of a European state is something they take for granted. What do they think of me? An old grandfather who tells stories!"

Psychoanalysts, he says with a smile, have had a lot to say about "L'Écriture ou la vie." "I don't need psychoanalysis; I have my writing. And I'm not depressive, although often, I feel that I've had enough, that life is a comedy not worth living. As long as there is Man on Earth, there will be a God, a projection of our desires and anguish; that's my brand of atheism. I do believe in soul, something that is not immoral, but is more than our chemical makeup. The Spanish have beautiful ways of describing a woman: *tiente angel*, or *tiente duende* — she has something of the angel, or the ghost. Soul is more than charm. And you can use it for a man too, yes."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

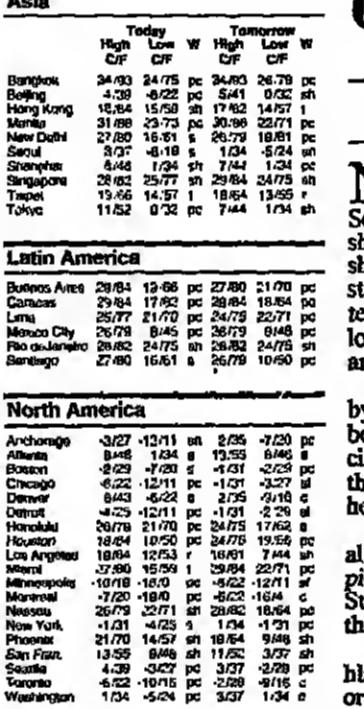
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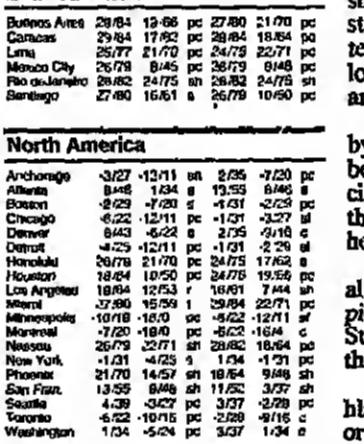


Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

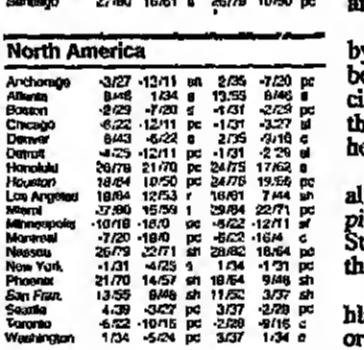
Asia



Latin America



Middle East



Africa

POSTCARD

Other Wounds of War: Sarajevo's Architectural Heritage

By Herbert Muschamp

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Once again, little storefront for Art and Architecture in SoHo has cast big institutions into the shade by staging a world-class show on a shoestring budget. "World class" here stands for more than high praise. "Architecture — Sarajevo: A Wounded City" looks at a major global crisis from an architectural perspective.

Prepared under harrowing conditions by Midhat Cesovic and four other members of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Association of Architects, the show documents the destruction of Sarajevo's architectural heritage during the Serbian siege. The show has already appeared in several European museums, including the Pompidou Center in Paris. The presentation at Storefront (through March 18) is thus far, the only American stop scheduled.

The main part of the show consists of 40 black-and-white photographs of destroyed or severely damaged buildings. Spanning

nearly 500 years of architectural history, they range from the 16th-century Mosque of Gazihusrev Bey to a pair of (shattered) glass office towers completed in 1987.

The pictures are divided into four groups, each corresponding to a period in the city's history. This arrangement helps us trace the different cultural strands that are woven into the urban fabric.

The different styles of building stand for more than changing taste. They represent a crossroads between East and West, the layering and mingling of cultural influences from the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires. Maps and diagrams pinpoint the location of the buildings in the cityscape and gauge the extent of the damage in each part of town. In effect, the show narrates the creation of Sarajevo through images of its destruction.

The dense interweaving of styles and periods represents the ability of Muslims, Serbs, Croats and Jews to live together in one city. It is this model of heterogeneity that has been pummeled by the artillery shells.

A wall text describes the conditions under which these projects were produced: no gas or electricity; broken computers, photocopy machines and other equipment; paper shortages; classes reduced to 30-minute sessions held in constantly shifting locations.

The mix of established and aspiring architects drives home a point: The city's architects are guardians not only of history, but of continuity as well. With their present in ruins, the architects' abiding concern is to sustain a link between the past and the future generation of designers who must face the task of rebuilding.

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